

TRANSLATION

To the American Government,

Washington, America.

One thousand five hundred laborers represented by 20 delegates at the Conference held at Virserum on Sunday, December 4, 1921, hereby beg to present their indignant protest against the death sentences passed by the American Government on the two Italian anarchists, and hereby petition the Government that they be immediately released.

For southern Småland-Öland & Blekinge
District of Sweden's Central Organisation of
Laborers.

Arthur Moberg

Secretary of the meeting

Chairman for the District Secretary for the District
G. V. Gustafson Berdes Karlsson

March 9, 1932.

W.R. 249

Mr. Lawrence Lotherman,

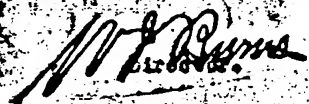
Box 5126,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case, I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter, with enclosures, received by the Department of State from the American Consul General at Stockholm, Sweden, under date of January 28, 1932.

Yours very truly,



Encl. #5061

 b2
 b3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/2/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/ah

RECEIVED

26-567

GFR.JR.

March 6, 1922.

61-126-568

MAR 9 1922

Mr. Lawrence Letherman,

Box 3185,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir -

For your information with regard to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, I desire to call your attention to the enclosed report recently received by the State Department from Berne, Switzerland -

February 7, 1922

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir -

With reference to my despatch No. 8, of November 1, 1921, concerning the Sacco and Vanzetti case, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for such action as the Department may consider proper, a copy of a telegram received today from Zurich, signed by eight Swiss-Italian organizations, in which they protest against the sentence against Sacco and Vanzetti and demand their acquittal. The senders of the telegram request the Legation to forward the message to the United States Government and a copy thereof to the Senate. No acknowledgment of the receipt of the telegram has been made by the Legation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

JOSEPH C. CREW

American Minister.

Enclosure

Copy of telegram signed
by 8 Swiss-Italian organizations.

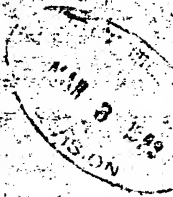
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No. 166

Berne, February 7, 1922

3/6
to go



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL	
FROM DEPARTMENT OF STATE	
In replying refer to U-H	311.65-2161/1
Copies sent to	DJ + Mich
Date	2/11/22

FBI
b7c



DECLASSIFIED BY SP1AG/acc
 ON 4/26/90
 per STATE ltr. dtd. 2/22/90
 (293,569)

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
 Washington.

Sir:

1/

With referring to my despatch No. 8, of November 1, 1921, concerning the Sacco and Vanzetti case, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for such action as the Department may consider proper, a copy of a telegram received today from Zurich, signed by eight Swiss-Italian organisations, in which they protest against the sentence against Sacco and Vanzetti and demand their acquittal. The senders of the telegram request the Legation to forward the message to the United States Government and a copy thereof to the Senate. No acknowledgement of the receipt of the telegram has been made by the Legation.

61-126

One



61-126-568

March 6, 1922.

TELEGRAM

Enclosure belonging to
despatch of February 7,
1922, American Legation
Berne.

"Zurich 6 February 1922.

The American Legation.

Berne.

The undersigned organizations request you to
communicate to the American Government the following
telegram as well as a copy of same to the Senate:

"Grieved about the fate of our comrades Sacco and
Vanzetti and in deep indignation because of the
judicial crime against them, we inform the
American Government that the undersigned organ-
izations protest against the sentence rendered
and we demand their acquittal."

Gruppo libertario Zurigo

Gruppo comunista di lingua italiana
Zurigo

Sezione comunista di Zurigo

Gruppo massiniano Zurigo

Lega proletaria Zurigo

Partito socialista italiano nella
Svizzera Zurigo

Federazione edile Zurigo

Congresso metallurgico rivoluzionario
assembled at the Kathalle Zurich.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Director.

TRANSLATION

Enclosure belonging to
despatch of February 7,
1922, American Legation
Bern.

Telegram

Zurich 6 February 1922.

The American Legation,

Bern.

The undersigned organizations request you to communicate to the American Government the following telegram as well as a copy of same to the Senate:

"Worried about the fate of our comrades Sacco and Vanzetti and in deep indignation because of the judicial crime against them, we inform the American Government that the undersigned organizations protest against the sentence rendered and we demand their acquittal."

Gruppo libertario Zurigo

Gruppo comunista di lingua italiana Zurigo

Sezione comunista di Zurigo

Gruppo massimiano Zurigo

Legn proletaria Zurigo

Partito socialista italiano nella Svizzera

Zurigo

Federazione edile Zurigo

Congresso metallurgico rivoluzionario

assembled at the Stadthalle Zurich.

am 7. Feb. 1922

Amerikanische Gesellschaft

Vernon

Die unterschriebenen Organisationen ersuchen
 Sie, der amerikanischen Regierung folgendes Telegramm
 zu übermitteln und in Kopie gleichzeitig dem Senat in
 Washington zuzustellen. In Sorge um das Schicksal
 unserer Kameraden Sacco und Vanzetti und in tiefer
 Entrüstung über das an ihnen begangene Justizverbrechen
 teilen wir der amerikanischen Regierung mit, dass die
 unterschriebenen Organisationen gegen das ergangene Ur-
 teil protestieren und den vollen Freispruch verlangen.

gruppo libertario surigo - gruppo comunista di lingua -
 italiana surigo - sezione comunista di surigo - gruppo
 massimiano surigo - lega proletaria surigo - partito
 socialista italiano lotta ovunque surigo - federazione
 edile surigo - congresso metallurgico rivoluzionario -
 comitati delle stoffe surigo.

Handwritten signature

REPORT MADE AT: Boston, Mass.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/27/1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/27/1922.	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
 SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE : 256 Hanover St., : Italian
 Boston, Mass. : Anarchist
 : Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:
 At Boston, Mass.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/6/82 BY SP-8 JRC/WH**

"IL PROLETARIO", the Italian organ of the I. W. W. and of the Italian Syndicalist Federation, published at 1001 West Madison street, Chicago, Illinois, in its issue No. 8 for February 25, 1922, reproduces a short article from "L'AGITAZIONE", the official organ of the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE of Boston, entitled "RUIT HORA", and signed "NOI" ("Us"), which reads:

"On February 10th the Sacco-Vanzetti case will definitely pass into the hands of the Supreme Court. The defense will have finished, then, to present exceptions and new facts. And because the Italian government and nationalists - who make so much noise when they want to defend the dignity and honesty of the sharks and impenitent thieves who are poisoning the national atmosphere - are continuing to remain inactive before the great injustice of which two Italian subjects are victims, we call the attention of all the workers of the world in order that the protest in favor of our two comrades may be energetically resumed so as to impress on the Supreme Court, that - above the institutions and parties which should be greatly interested in defending the reputation of two sons of a race which wants at any

3/19/22 J.F.B.
 b2
 b7c
 MAR 14 1922
 67-726-56
 RECORDED
 b7c

REFERENCE:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

WASHINGTON 3, BOSTON 2.

2/27/1922.

rate to distinguish itself by the mark of infamy and dishonor - there are in any country just men who are watching the fate of two innocent men unjustly made the target of political and racial hatred and who can arise against the vexation elevated to system.

"The moment to resume the agitation with energy and determination has arrived. The comrades everywhere must listen to us and must do for Sacco and Vanzetti whatever their conscience of free men suggests. The time draws near. We do not know how to give advices. Everybody should listen to the voice of duty. The cause deserves and justifies any actions whatsoever. The most important thing is to act, before it may be too late!"

"NOI."

The attention of the Bureau is respectfully called to the above translated article, as it indicates that the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE has decided to use any means in order to return to freedom SACCO and VANZETTI, as "THE CAUSE DESERVES AND JUSTIFIES ANY ACTIONS WHATSOEVER", according to the writer of the article "NOI", which in English means "Us", and may refer to the members of the same committee.

That the agitation on behalf of SACCO and VANZETTI has resumed great activities is indicated by all radical newspapers in general and by anarchistic newspapers in particular, published in this country and abroad, which newspapers contain vehement articles against

2/27/1922.

b7c
[REDACTED]

both the American and Italian governments, alleging that the first is prosecuting SACCO and VANZETTI and that the second is doing nothing to prevent the "crime" of sending SACCO and VANZETTI to the electric chair.

In reference to the date "February 10th" referred to in the above translated article as that in which the case would definitely pass into the hands of the Supreme Court, it is to be noted that on that date (February 10th) counsel for the defense filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court for Norfolk county only a portion of the bill of exceptions, and Judge Thayer, before whom the case was heard, granted an extension of twenty days for the filing of the remainder of the bill of exceptions. The final portion of the bill of exceptions was filed on Saturday, February 25th, and contained 394 typewritten pages.

CLOSED.

b7c
[REDACTED]

TFB-EMH
61-126-569

MAR 14 1922

March 8, 1922.

Judge John Edwards,
Solicitor, Post Office Department,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Judge:

I am enclosing copy of report submitted by an agent of this Department, which quotes an extract from "Il Proletario", Italian organ of the I.W.W., published in Chicago, Illinois, issue of February 25, 1922. Your particular attention is invited to the portion on the second page of this report, which I have marked, and which I believe you will agree with me is an incitement to violence.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Burns
Director.

Enc. 29234

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/92 BY SP8/STH/C

RECORDED

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge C. A. Bancroft.

REPORT MADE AT: Boston, Mass.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/28/1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/28/1922.	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: SAC [REDACTED] ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/23/02 BY 601-126-570			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p>At Boston, IL VESPRO ANARCHICO - the anarchist - semi-monthly newspaper published by PACLO SCHICCHI at Collesano, province of Palermo, Italy - for January 26, 1922, is found an article titled "FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI", written by one "ANDREA".</p> <p>The article in question was published in response to another appearing in the same publication for October 24, 1921. The period of time between the two dates, that on which the first article was published (Oct. 24, 1921) and that of the appearance of the second article (Jan. 26, 1922) may possibly indicate that the writer of the article is a resident of this country, and, naturally, the period of time between the two dates in such case would be due to the time required for the mail to go from this country to Italy and vice-versa.</p> <p>This is emphasized by the writer of this report for the reason that, as far as he knows, there were only two prominent Italian anarchists well known in the movement in this country by the name ANDREA SALSEDO and ANDREA CIOFALO. It may be probable, therefore, that the writer of the article referred to above is ANDREA CIOFALO, who, it is understood by the New York City office of the Bureau, was seen some time ago in that city. It is well to note, also, that at the time of the draft, when many Italian anarchists went to Mexico to evade military service in this country, "ANDREA"</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES: [REDACTED] b7c Washington 3, New York 2, Boston Office [REDACTED]		

2/28/1922.

b7c
CIOFALO was generally known by his first name, ANDREA. This is indicated by a letter, in the possession of the Bureau, written by [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] in which ANDREA CIOFALO was referred to as "ANDREA of New York".

That the writer of the article may be a resident of this country is also indicated by his familiarity with the Mooney case in San Francisco, California.

In his article ANDREA inveighs against the United States Government as if the government were responsible for the fate of SACCO and VANZETTI, and urges that "at any cost the execution of the iniquity must be impeded."

As the article contains also items of an anarchistic nature, it is hereinafter submitted in its entirety. It reads:

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"The comrades of 'IL VESPRO ANARCHICO' did not perchance publish that comment on the appeal from America on the Sacco-Vanzetti case which appeared in the issue of October 24, 1921. In fact the anarchists cannot be urged to act according to orders received or instigations made, for the reason that in such a case they would cease to be anarchists. The anarchists have nothing in common with other persons adhering to political or religious agglomerations, whose serial number indicates that they are tools submitting to the will of those who order.

"The anarchists have overcome all prejudices, racial, national, authoritative, and all other prejudices, and their

2/27/1922.

conscience springs up and spontaneously rebels to any attempt against freedom and humanity, even when it seems a matter that does not concern them.

"The sentence against Sacco and Vanzetti has not only excited the comrades to protest only for the fact that Sacco and Vanzetti are anarchists, but principally because they were unjustly sentenced, and that sentence finds few comparisons in the annals of bourgeois infamies.

"Therefore, the appeals for the salvation of Sacco and Vanzetti must be answered by the international proletariat for the reason that Sacco and Vanzetti are proletarians, are innocent of the accusation under which the American plutocracy wish to get rid of them; a cowardly accusation premeditated in the hope that the accused persons being two anarchists would not have the sympathies of their own class.

"The Sacco and Vanzetti case has not deceived many of the proletarians' families in the hearts of whom had accumulated sentiments of justice. If it wasn't so, we could explain to ourselves the deep indignation of the international proletariat against the infamous government of the United States. Everywhere the proletarians have protested with a precise object: Sacco and Vanzetti must be freed because they are innocent.

"Will the cut-throats of American capitalism dare

2/27/1922.

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[REDACTED]
to kill them? Or will they hypocritically commute the death sentence to that of perpetual segregation?

"Let us remember, workers, the sad fate of Tom Mooney, which was the direct cause of our cowardice, and let us resolve that such infamy will not repeat itself. Sacco and Vanzetti must be returned to freedom, because their innocence so requires.

"The execution of an iniquity must be impeded at any cost."

"ANDREA."

CLOSED.

b7c
[REDACTED]

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

8. O. Box 8185
Boston, Mass.

LL:GTD.

February 27, 1922.

William J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

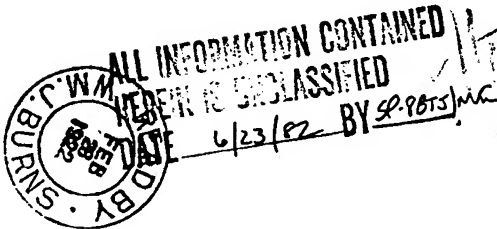
Complying with instructions contained in
S. A. C. letter No. 71, I am enclosing herewith a
clipping from the Boston Herald of Sunday, February
26, 1922, relative the Sacco-Vanzetti Case, which
may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence Letherman

Lawrence Letherman,
Asst. Special Agent in Charge.

Enc.



61-126-57

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

CAB:D.

February 27, 1922.

William J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Complying with telegraphic instructions from the Bureau to the effect that the Bureau should be advised daily concerning developments in the SACCO-VANZETTI case, it is desired to advise that on Saturday, the 25th instant, the remainder of the bill of exceptions was filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court for Norfolk County at Dedham, Mass. All exceptions taken in the SACCO-VANZETTI case are now in the possession of the Clerk of that Court for review by Judge Thayer before being sent up to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. No developments other than those stated above have come to the attention of this office during the past twenty-four hours.

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Baneroff,
Special Agent in Charge.



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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/23/82 BY 8851/mc

WILLIAM VANNETTI
FILES SECOND VOLUME

Robert B. Moore, counsel for the defendants in the Vannetti murder case, filed a second volume of exceptions at 5:15 last night with Robert B. Worthington, clerk of the Norfolk superior court in Dedham. The clerk's office ordinarily closes at noon on Thursdays, but on request of Mr. Moore Mr. Worthington consented to keep open and receive the documents last night.

The two volumes of exceptions now filed contain 194 typewritten pages, each being of about the same length. There are two documents to each volume, one for each defendant. The arguments, which have to do with objections, which have to do with the trial testimony taken during the trial, will now go before the supreme court for consideration and that court will decide whether or not the defendants shall have a new trial. Judge Webster Thayer, who heard the case, granted continuances from time to time for the reception of exceptions, yesterday being the last date set.

Boston Herald
Sunday, Feb. 26

Instructions rec. from Special Agent. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb. 25/22.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 19/22.	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] FORM INTELLIGENCE
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE : <u>SACCO-VANZETTI</u> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED local activities. MAR 6 1922 VIS			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <u>At New York, N. Y.</u> DATE 2/21/22 BY [REDACTED]			
<p>Pursuant to instructions, I attended the SACCO-VANZETTI meeting which was held at #83 East 4th Street, and opened at about 2:30 P. M., by P. J. McCLELLAN of the UNITED LABOR COUNCIL.</p> <p>Later a girl known as MISS FLYNN, who is E.G. FLYNN'S sister, was elected to act as the Secretary of this meeting and a man named J. McCARTHY of the Irish American Labor League was elected to act as the Chairman. There were about 35 people present, of whom it was said that 25 were delegates, representing at least 19 organizations. Later it was announced through a roll call that there were at least 77,700 people represented. I noticed that the Communist methods of counting these members were used, and McCLELLAN announced that he represented over 35,000 members who are connected with the UNITED LABOR COUNCIL, while other delegates who are connected with the UNITED LABOR COUNCIL also announced that they represent thousands.</p> <p>b2 b7c [REDACTED]</p> <p>In opening this meeting, McCLELLAN explained that this conference was being held for the purpose of continuing the work to free SACCO-VANZETTI from the jail and from an official murder by the Communist Courts and Governments, and that they must carry on drastic measures such as the comrades in France, England and Italy have been carrying on and out; that this conference was to</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 3: New York 2: b7c		

February 25/22.

b2

b7c

make the March 1st demonstration which is to be held at BUNDESMANN
HALL, a tremendous success and an overflowing meeting so that if
there are anywhere around 5,000 people on the outside they then
will march as a protest against the official murder and the capital-
ist courts; and that they intend to carry on this propaganda and
not cease until the two Italians are freed.

Later during the meeting, one ALEXANDER CANECCI, who is
connected with the SOCIALIST PARTY of the Bronx said that they should
make arrangements for a large demonstration and parade, and have
little children marching at the head of this parade and that they
should carry banners of protest against the conviction of these two
Italians; that they should think of this very seriously and take
steps to make such a large parade that they can even get the people
out of their houses and have everyone take part in it and that they
should march whether they get a permit or not.

During the rest of this meeting they elected committees
to go to the United Hebrew Trades meetings and place the case before
them asking their support and cooperation. A volunteer committee
was elected to go to the different unions and ask their support,
and explain their case to them. Further, they are to draw up a
letter for the press and send it to all the radical and other papers
throughout this and other countries. No other facts of importance
were brought out and the meeting was adjourned at about 5:30 P.M.
I learned that the following were present at this meeting: CARLO
TRONCI, M. FANTUZZI, CAMERANO, MARIA DI MONTE, MORA, TERNI, and
others whose names I could not get.

Y DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

27 February 1933

8:403

Memorandum for Military Intelligence Division
Justice (Mr. Burns) ✓
State (Mr. Hurley)

The attached reports covering various subjects
have been received at this office from a reliable source
in Europe.

L. McNamara
Captain, U. S. Navy

R. E. Ingersoll
R. E. Ingersoll
Commander, USN
By Direction

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP1AG/yc*
ON *4/26/90*
per Navy ltr. dtd. 1/16/90
(293,569)

3/1/33 *18* *gmr*

8/1/33 *7* *gmr*

61-126-574
RECORDED
HOOVER

Fifteen

In the files of C.M.I. certain reports made from Paris will be found dealing with the matter of the estate of the late Peter Cooper Hewit. In these reports it was stated that the supposition was that Captain Higgins, who was acting as Mrs. Hewit's secretary was a British secret service agent. This is apparently confirmed absolutely by an item in the Paris edition of the N.Y. Herald of Feb 5-1922 concerning the report that Mrs Burr McIntosh was going to marry a Captain Rupert Higgins "of the British Passport Office in Paris". The report is untrue as Capt Higgins is already married but the significant point is the avowal of his connection with the Passport Bureau. This Bureau is the headquarters of the British Secret Service in Paris. The Scotland Yard representative and the Military Intelligence offices are in the same building and work in conjunction with the passport officer. There seems to be little doubt but that Capt Higgins had the run of Mr. Hewit's papers which the Japanese made every effort to get at that time.

A
Secret

Source Number Fifteen

Rome Feb 1-1922

It is reported in the press that Prince Narishkhine has been injured in a motor accident near Mont Carlo. This is the husband who divorced his wife Madame Alexandra or Madame Vera Narishkhine who was the subject of important reports from Brussels early in the summer and whose alleged liaison with the British minister in Brussels was the subject of some anxiety to the British Government at the time as she was believed to be a Japanese agent.

~~Secret~~

Rome Italy Feb 2-1922

Source Number Fifteen

A Greek named Verdis is now in Rome avowedly for the purpose of buying arms and ammunition for the Greek Government. A few days ago he stated to an acquaintance that he had been approached by an Italian who said he was acting for German principals. This agent offered to sell him 500,000 Manlicher rifles at six pounds sterling apiece. He offered if the contract was given him to deliver the arms to a Greek ship anywhere at sea from submarines. He intimated that these rifles were within 25 miles of Hamburg one way or another along the coast. The Greek told him he was a business man and wanted real business talked to him. He said that this proposition sounded too much like a pipe dream. The agent protested most earnestly and said that all the Greek had to do was to give him the contract and agree to have a Greek vessel at some designated place and he would guarantee the rest.

This story is not taken seriously here but is sent along for what it is worth. Of course the price is exorbitant and the whole business does not sound real but the Italian agent apparently believes in his proposition as he wants no money until he has carried out his part of the proposed agreement.

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Ex/et

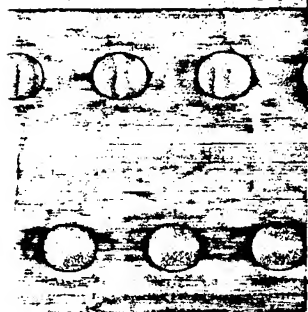
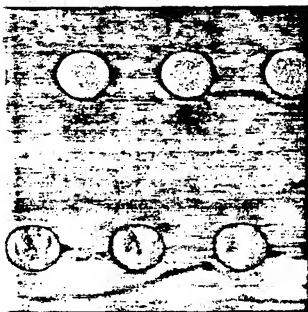
Number fifteen

Low

b.1-15, 8-29-1918

Giuseppe Garibaldi in Italy is the heroic head of the family of that name. He is an adventurer of some too good a reputation but has a certain political and personal following which gives him a degree of prominence and yields him more or less considerate treatment by the Italian politicians. He has been recently in Germany in connection with certain commercial missions. He was in Venice some time ago on a mission of trade and emigration. While there he is reported to have grafted about twenty-five thousand dollars out of his Govt expense account. In Venice he became acquainted with a certain Mrs Helen Wilkes Woots and possibly is the cause of the agreement made by Mrs Woots with her husband, a mining engineer (American), to the effect that she should come to Europe for a year and that the two should arrange to get a divorce. Both Garibaldi and Mrs Woots have been under more or less suspicion by the American authorities as possibly engaging in questionable enterprises notably the shipment of arms and munition to Mexico. Mrs Woots was in Germany recently and in now living in Rome. She seems to be a woman who is socially ambitious in fact always mad on the subject and Garibaldi has given her facilities exceptional facilities in the Court circle and elsewhere. There appears to be no special reason why her personality is of any importance from an intelligence point of view. Neither she nor Garibaldi will probably pass a chance to get hold of some money. The easier the better but so far the things look at the moment neither of them are internationally dangerous. There is said to be another woman in Mexico named Woots, a German, and it possible some of the reports made concerning the first Woots mentioned have confused the two. Mrs Helen Woots has a daughter with her who is about thirteen years old. She claims her husband in Mexico makes her a hundred thousand dollars a year but that for the present he is too prosperous as usual. If the terms of their marriage are complicated with any doubtful business they

A reaction to the Stocco-Vanzetti agitation among the radicals of Europe has long been apparent in Rome but so far nothing has resulted. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ but threats to the members of the American diplomatic mission. In consequence of these threats the office of the Military Attache in Rome (American) took up the matter of the protection of the American offices and the personnel of the mission. Extra soldiers and plain clothes police have in consequence been for some time stationed around and near the buildings occupied by the Embassy and Consulate. No material ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ demonstration has been made but threats continue. The protection of Americans is entirely in the hands of the Italian War Dept. The police force of Rome is partly civil and partly military but is really under the control of the military. There have been a great many meetings of the radicals and speeches have been made promising reprisals if Stocco and Vanzetti were not released but the agitation appears to end there. There is also considerable vagueness in the public mind as to the real status of the case in America and as to the character of the action which will indicate the final decision as to these men. Probably nothing will be attempted until the last resort of appeal is exhausted and it is determined that they cannot be saved and even then it does not appear that the Roman contingent of the Reds would go to extremes. Nothing could prevent outrage if it was decided upon by determined and fearless men. The American Embassy is so situated that a demonstration would be comparatively easy and the office used by the American Ambassador is particularly open to attack. The chances are very much against such an event however and there is a strongly organized party in Italy which is determined to give short shrift to radical activities. There is great jubilation among the radicals at the participation of Russia in the coming economic conference at Genoa and this may stimulate some activity on the part of the radicals.



2115

8402

SPR. JR.

March 3, 1922.

61-126-574

MAR - 9 1922

61-126

One

Mr. Chas. A. Sangercraft,
Box #185,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Sir -

For your information, I am enclosing
herewith a copy of a report which the Naval Intelli-
gence Division of the Navy Department recently received
from Italy concerning a Sacco-Vanzetti agitation.

Yours very truly,

W. F. Burns
Director.

Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/02 BY SP-8AT/PC

RECORDED

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

E. O. 12812

Boston, Mass.

61-126

CAS:GPI.

104/18

March 6, 1922

RECORDED
MAR 8 1922

William J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Complying with telegraphic instructions from the Bureau to advise you daily as to the developments in the SACCO-VAZZETTI matter, I desire to state that no new developments have come to my attention during the past twenty-four hours.

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Bancroft
Charles A. Bancroft,
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/82 BY SP-8 BJA/mc

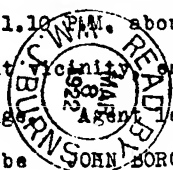
MAR 10 1922

61-126-575
RECORDED
MAR 10 1922
BROOKER

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-6-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-1	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b2
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: SACCO -VANZETTI MEETING Radical Activities.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: This evening attended a Sacco and Vanzetti meeting held at Beethoven Hall at which Dunn acted as Chairman, and the speakers were Biederbapp, Norman Thomas, Carlo Tresca and some unknown Spaniard, and their speeches were along the same lines as that of their previous ones at which they spoke. It was stated in the press that the amount of the collection was \$500, but this was an error, inasmuch as the sum of \$253 was collected.			
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/2/82 BY SP-8A/TMA</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>61-126-556 RECORDED [Signature]</p> <p>61-126-556 MAR 9 1922 [Stamp]</p> <p>61-126-556 MAR 9 1922 [Stamp]</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington -3- New York -2- [REDACTED] b2		

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, J.A. DOWD

REPORT MADE AT: Hartford, Conn.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/5/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/5/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: SACCO-VANZETTI, Naugatuck, Conn. Protest and Political Mass Meeting.			
<p align="center">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>6/23/82</u> BY <u>SP9BJS/nc</u></p>			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<u>AT NAUGATUCK:</u>			
<p>On the afternoon of March 4th, 1922, Agent was informed by [REDACTED] that he had received a telephone from Special Agent in Charge, JOHN A. DOWD, to the effect that District Attorney Nolles, of Naugatuck, Conn., had telephone to him that two Italians had been murdered within two weeks at Naugatuck, Conn., and that he had received information that a Mass Meeting in the interest of SACCO-VANZETTI, the New England Radicals, was to be held at Linden Park, Naugatuck, Conn., at 3 P.M. on Sunday, March 5th, 1922. Prosecutor Nolles felt that some danger might result and requested that the meeting be covered. Special Agent in Charge, J.A. DOWD advised that Agent should proceed under cover to Naugatuck, Conn., to cover this meeting, while Agent [REDACTED] should call upon Prosecutor Nolles, and the Chief of Police of Naugatuck, Conn. At, 12.35 P.M. Agent accompanied by Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], arrived at Naugatuck, and Agent proceeded to the vicinity of Linden Park, and at 1.10 P.M., about seventy-five to eighty, Lithuanians who were in that vicinity entered the Lithuanian Lodge, called St. George's Lodge. Agent learned that the principal speaker at the meeting was to be JOHN BORGANES. BORGANES, is described as follows:</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Washington, 1-Hartford, 1-N.Y. 1- Boston.		



MAR 14 1922

67-126-3

67
G 5/6/28

Page 2
Protest and Political
Mass Meeting.

RE: SACCO-VANZETTI,

Naugatuck, Conn.

Age 40, height 5 feet 9", weight 140 pounds,
black moustache, wearing blue serge suit and
green soft hat.

BORGANES, resides at Beacon Falls, Conn., and is employed at COTTON HOLLOW, Beacon Falls, Conn., and is a carpenter by occupation.

Two children, JOHN and ALBA BORGANES, son and daughter of JOHN BORGANES, the speaker, were selling pamphlets in the crowd. One of these pamphlets is written in English, and is entitled "THE STORY OF THE SACCO-VANZETTI, Case", including an analysis of the trial, and on the frontispiece is the picture of NICOLA SACCO and BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI. This pamphlet is printed by the PROGRESS PRINTING COMPANY, 49 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Mass., under the auspices of the SACCO-VANZETTI, Defense Committee, Box 37, Hanover Street Station, Boston, Mass. The other pamphlet is written in Italian, and will be forwarded to the New York City, Office of the Bureau, with copy of this report, it being assumed that the Boston Office, has secured a sufficient number of copies of all literature issued in the interest of SACCO-VANZETTI, to furnish the Bureau Office with same.

This meeting was a Protest and Political Meeting for the purpose of learning the facts in the SACCO-VANZETTI case, and to secure an expression of sympathy and contribution toward the fund for a new trial in their behalf. The question of the desirability of a "LOCAL THIRD TICKET", in the field at the coming election was also to be discussed.

JOHN BORGANES, in his discussion stated the

5/5/22

Page 3
Protest and Political
Mass Meeting.

SACCO-VANZETTI

Naugatuck, Ct.

following:-

"We comrades are assembled on the behalf of our two martyred brothers, SACCO and VANZETTI; that we must help the, because the capitalists and capitalistic government are trying to take them away from us, and the story you will read in the book which is being sold, and indicate that they were framed up and they are now about to become martyrs of the laboring class; that they are to be sent to the electric chair, but they shall not do it, and if they do do it, all the mass of laboring people will repay, and that they will finish what they did not have a chance to finish. We must organize and get our rights, because they will not give us a chance in the open so we are forced to go into the woods and try to do the best for our laboring brothers and ourselves. We should prepare and when we reach about 50% full organization strength, then we will lock the bosses out from the factories just like they have locked the laborers out from their work. Comrades kindly contribute whatever you can in money so we will try and give a new capitalistic trial to our brothers."

F.K. PERRY, of 104 City Hill, Naugatuck, Conn., also spoke devoting his remarks to what he termed the "LAND QUESTION". He stated that every man has a right to have his home and the land, that the police are worthless and the Congressman are grafters, and if ~~that~~ the rich people, restore to the laboring class the land that they took away from the workers this world will be a clean world.

The meeting was attended by one hundred people, mostly Italians, and the collection amounted to \$28.00, the first dollar of which was donated by F.K. PERRY. The meeting closed at 5.10 P.M. and Agent accompanied by Agents ~~_____~~ and ~~_____~~ ^{b7c} returned to New Haven, Conn.

CASE CLOSED.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P. O. Box 3185,
7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

CAP:JMC

March 2, 1922.

2

64-126

William J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

MAR 3 1922
RECEIVED

Dear Sir:

Complying with telegraphic instructions
from the Bureau to advise you daily as to the de-
velopments in the SACCO and VANZETTI matter, I
desire to state that no new developments have come
to my attention during the past twenty-four hours.

Yours very truly,

Charles A. Bancroft
Charles A. Bancroft,
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/82 BY SP-6/TMC



64-126-578

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

CAB:D.

104/13.

March 1, 1922.

61-176

William J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Complying with telegraphic instructions from
the Bureau to advise you daily as to the developments
in the SACCO and VANZETTI matter, I desire to state
that no new developments have come to my attention
during the past twenty-four hours.

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Bancroft

Charles A. Bancroft,
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13/92 BY SP-8 BTJ/m



61-126-579

RECORDED

2

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

P. O. Box 3185,
7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

CAB:JMC

March 3, 1922.

61-126

William J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Complying with telegraphic instructions
from the Bureau to advise you daily as to the de-
velopments in the SACCO and VANZETTI matter, I
desire to state that no new developments have come
to my attention during the past twenty-four hours.

Yours very truly,

Charles A. Bancroft
Charles A. Bancroft,
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/82 BY SP-805 JHC



File
1719

61-126-580

RECORDED

W. A. F.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Boston, Mass.,

March 10, 1922.

LL:JWC.

William J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Complying with telegraphic instructions from
the Bureau to advise you daily as to the developments
in the SACCO and VANZETTI matter, I desire to state
that no new developments have come to my attention
during the past twenty-four hours.

Yours very truly,

Lawrence Letherman
Lawrence Letherman,
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/23/82 BY SP-8BIS/mk

61-126-393

RECORDED

REPORT MADE AT: Milwaukee, Wis.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 2, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Jan. 26, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: SACCO VANZETTI SPEECH-ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN January 26, 1921. X			
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/25/82 BY [REDACTED]			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Milwaukee, Wis. CARL HAESSLER, conscientious objector and who served at Fort Leavenworth for refusal to don the Army uniform provided and introduced the speaker as follows:			
<p>"Comrades, please take seats. Before I introduce the speaker I want to make a brief announcement. You have distributed on the chairs cards announcing an entertainment and dance to be given by the Friends of Soviet Russia, by the Lithuanian Branch, Feb. 11, that is two weeks from next Saturday, at 8 o'clock. The entertainment has been arranged with considerable care and a number of organizations have contributed to the programme, and there will be a dance to follow. Tickets are on sale by members tonight who are here. Then on the 25th of February there will be a dance given by the Friends of Soviet Russia, the whole organization to raise funds to send clothes and shoes such as you see on the opposite wall (referring to about twenty bales about four foot square wrapped in burlap). The goods have to be done up in burlap and sent to New York. When they get there they are taken care of by the Friends of Soviet Russia there. We want to raise money to pay the freight on them to New York.</p> <p>I also wish to call your attention to the fact that a booklet dealing with the Sacco Vanzetti case is on sale. None of you, I am sure, need to be told who Sacco and Vanzetti are. Their names have become the label for capitalist justice, as it is dealt out to the labor class and the labor leaders. Just as in every generation some man or some woman or some group of men may seem to be singled out by the courts and the bankers and the dictators of industry today to be made the victims of capitalistic injustice, so that fate has fallen in the past year to Sacco and Vanzetti in Dedham, Mass. You all know the names of previous victims of that same sort of thing. You probably remember Mendel Bellis who came here a month ago, who spoke in the North Side Auditorium, who was a victim of the Czar's courts. You all know of the Dreyfus case in France years ago, when a Jewish captain was singled out to become the victim of French military injustice, and the case of Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti is just one of the long list of cases. It seems as if the employers want to rub it in on the workers and show us how helpless we are. But I don't want to discuss the case, the speaker will do that, so without further words I want to introduce COMRADE ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN</p> <p>ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN spoke as follows:</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington-2 Milwaukee-1 New York-2 ELD-EHD		

61-126-57

b7c

"Comrades, Chairman and Friends: Although most of you may know the names of Sacco and Vanzetti tonight, I am certain that a year ago you had never heard either of these two names. Certainly when they were first arrested they were obscure and utterly unknown foreign workers, and I doubt if there would be very much appreciation of their case or its meaning in America today had it not been for the great meetings and demonstrations that were held throughout Europe in the month of October. At that time the European workers believed that the first of November was the date set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, and so they held meetings in practically every city in Europe - in every country in Europe meetings of such size and such intensity that the American workers began to ask who were Sacco and Vanzetti. In fact, they did not even ask it that way. Two railroad men who lived in our neighborhood in New York City were overheard discussing the case when it was featured in the papers. One said to the other, "Who is this guy Sacco Vanzetti, anyhow?" They thought that it was one man; that his first name was Sacco and the other Vanzetti. The other said "I think it is a Frenchman who robbed a bank and we are going to go to war about it." That is all the average worker knew in November, and I doubt today if the average worker knows more than that. And so now that their names have at least appeared in the press, and now that people are willing to listen and somebody is interested enough to know who they are and why these meetings are being held.

Sacco and Vanzetti are still in the gravest danger. Both of them have been convicted of murder and the penalty in the State of Massachusetts is the electric chair. Their cases are now pending appeal before the trial judge, but it is not very likely that the trial judge will admit that he made any gross errors, or that the jury were definitely prejudiced, and so it is anticipated that the plea for a new trial will be denied by him. Then it must be appealed to higher court. In the meantime, the two men are in prison. They have been there since that fifth of May, 1920 - almost two years. They were arrested on the night of the 5th of May, as they were going on a street car into the city of Brockton, Mass. When they were arrested they were questioned about their political and their social opinions. They were asked if they were Anarchists, or Communists, or Socialists or I.W.W. They were asked if they believed in the overthrow of government; if they believe in the use of force or violence, and naturally when they were asked that kind of question they assumed that their arrest had some political significance - either they were being held for deportation, as many of their comrades had been deported, both Russian and Italian; or that they were being questioned about the meeting that was scheduled for four days later. At this meeting Vanzetti was to speak, although he was not a professional speaker. Nevertheless he had been to the city of New York just a few weeks prior. He had been sent there by some of his Italian comrades to investigate the lengthy imprisonment of two of their friends in that city. Those two men were Andrea Salsedo and Roberto Elia. They were two Italian printers who had been arrested in March, who had been held from March until May without being brought

before a Grand Jury, without being brought before a Commissioner of Immigration if it was deportation they were being held for. They were held in the private offices of the Department of Justice on the fourteenth floor of the Park Row Building, and every day they were questioned as to their connections or knowledge of the alleged bomb plots that had been - that had taken place - or that Mr. Palmer believed had taken place the year before. Both of these men were questioned. I do not know whether you realize what it means to be questioned in the city of New York. Possibly it does not mean the same thing in some of the smaller cities, but to be questioned in the city of New York it means the "Third degree"; it means physical brutality, and Elia is willing to testify to that, although he has been deported to Italy, and Mrs. Salsedo is suing Mr. Flynn, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Lamb for a large sum of money, \$200,000, I believe, and she alleges that her husband was so ill-treated that his death was the consequence. Whether he died; whether he jumped out of that fourteenth story window, those who know are not willing to tell, but this much we do know that his dead body was found on the pavement on the morning of the thirteenth of May, crushed, broken and bleeding. His wife knew nothing of it until a newspaper reporter burst into her house and said "What have you got to say about the death of your husband?" and then for the first time she knew of the death of her husband; and at this meeting he was prepared to tell the story in detail, for he knew that Salsedo had refused constantly to admit any incriminating facts about himself. Then these two men were arrested two days after the death of Salsedo, and the theory that the people interested in their defense have developed is this; the arrest of these two men served a multitude of purposes. First of all, it distracted attention from the tragic notion that Salsedo was deliberately murdered.

The New York papers were all criticising Mr. Flynn and Mr. Palmer and our ex-Department of Justice officials seriously and the arrest of these two men in Massachusetts was used to say, "Here are the comrades of these two men that you wanted us to deal gently with. What are the thieves and murderers." There had been two hold-ups in the neighborhood within the space of two months and at the second of these two hold-ups which occurred at South Braintree in April two men had been shot down in the middle of Main Street in the middle of the afternoon by two unmasked bandits. The payroll was stolen. The bandits had jumped into a waiting automobile and had rode away. In other words, a crime had been committed in Braintree, a cold-blooded crime, in which two known men had met their death and the police had been absolutely unable to find out who did it; and so naturally there was a great deal of criticism of the local police in that vicinity; and so you see it was to stop the public clamor in the locality as well, that somebody had to be arrested, and last, but by no means least, there were large rewards offered by the banks and by the shoe manufacturers who had been effected, and so this multiplicity of motives contributed, and so when two Reds were arrested, when two radicals were arrested it became a lot more easy to fasten suspicion upon them, and for the first time the day after their arrest these two men knew that they were being charged with crime, with hold-ups and murders. They were informed that through the newspapers and not by any of the arresting officers.

Now, Vanzetti had come to this country some twelve years ago an immigrant worker. Vanzetti had come here like so many thousands of others come, because he believed he was going to have greater opportunity, greater freedom, greater chances to live - to develop himself in this country. Vanzetti's experiences are not a pretty commentary on American industrial conditions, nor on the treatment accorded to the foreign-born workers within our gates. He tells how he went from factory to factory, and because he could not speak English well, they received him as if he were speaking like the grunts of some wild animal. How he worked in McCann's restaurant in New York as a dishwasher in dust and dirt and steam until his lungs became affected, and so he had to seek outdoor work as a laborer. And so as a laborer he worked on the street, in a construction gang for starvation wages, and finally he landed in the little city of Plymouth, the little town of Plymouth famous because the Pilgrim fathers landed there, and some of the people that inhabit that town have not made any progress since the Pilgrims landed -- they own the land and the industries, the foreigners do the work when they get a chance, and there is in the valley like a great serpent the Plymouth Cordage Company, the Plymouth Company where at the time Vanzetti went to work women were working for \$7.00 a week and men for a maximum of \$12.00 a week. Vanzetti worked there until finally the day came when there was an outburst of discontent among the workers in that factory, and they went on strike, demanding more wages, demanding shorter hours, demanding better living and working conditions. They were not organized, nobody called them out on strike, nobody advised them to strike; it was a spontaneous thing out of the hearts of the people themselves. When they were out they were in a rather demoralized and caotic condition. Vanzetti realized it was necessary to formulate their demands, to get a strike committee, to give some sort of an articulate form to that strike. And so Vanzetti became the leader of that strike. Through his efforts things were whipped into shape and then in a few days the workers went back to work, winning their demands, but Vanzetti was told: "We don't want you in this factory, you are an agitator, you are an undesirable citizen." And so Vanzetti learned a new word "blacklist". He learned what it was to be a marked man in a small community. The workers offered to come out again to get him back, but he said, "No", he did not want to jeopardize their jobs, they had families; he did not care if he worked for the cordage company, and so he bought a little fish cart - a little affair - and out of this cart he peddled fish. He bought it from a countryman who had made a million selling fish and went back to Italy. And so he became a small capitalist, he became what the scientific Socialist call "Petty Bourgeoisie". He went around from day to day peddling fish, but everybody came to know him. Everybody came to know that Vanzetti was a radical, and he did not make any bones about it. He talked about it all the while, he distributed paper distributed pamphlets. He talked to the people as he went about from house to house, he talked about strikes that were taking place, the opportunity in different states and their labor disputes and strikes that he believed they ought to know about.

And in the course of his connection with the labor movement, he

met Sacco. Sacco had gone through bitter experiences but they were ended quickly and he had become a highly skilled, highly paid shoe worker, a member of the union, participating in the strikes of the union, full of the spirit that the workers must organize, must do things for themselves, and these two men engaged in a homely sort of activity. They did not go on the platform; they did not write in paper but they did what is called the "Jimmy Higgins" work; they went into the shop and collected money for the strikes and labor struggles. Their names, I will hazard a guess, appear on the books of every defense committee for the last six or seven years. During the Lawrence strike and through the Ettore Giovanni case Sacco used to collect as high as \$150 a week. Is it any wonder that they became marked men? People used to say about them as the Chief of Police of Plymouth said about Vanzetti, "He is a fine man but he has got crazy ideas." Everybody said: "Fine man, splendid man, but something the matter with his upper story - always talking about liberty, freedom, new society, justice" and everything that is strange to the average individual. And so these two men were marked individuals. Now you may ask - you have probably asked this already - why if Sacco and Vanzetti together were charged with murder which involved the death penalty, a capital offense, why was Vanzetti tried first and alone on a minor charge of attempted holdup in another city? The reason is not hard to find. It was to establish a criminal record for Vanzetti, because neither of these men had a criminal record. Neither of them had ever been arrested for anything more serious than speaking on the street without a permit at the Hopedale strike in Massachusetts. Neither had any record of anything more serious - and so the charge was first brought against Vanzetti as a preliminary to the more serious charge. It was brought in Plymouth, in the county seat, the town where Vanzetti was known as an agitator. It was tried by a jury, some of whom were employees of the Plymouth Cordage Company. He was defended by a lawyer who had been employed by some of his personal friends who was indeed a very poor lawyer - so poor that he said to Vanzetti "Unless you are willing to say that you are not a radical, you cannot take the witness stand." In other words, he wanted him to lie about his principles in order to prove himself innocent of a crime. But Sacco could not do that. He said: "My conscience will not allow me to do that, and as a practice man everybody in this town knows I am a radical." And so his lawyer said: "If you are not willing to do that I cannot put you on the stand, and so he eliminated his own best witness. And so he made no attempt to eliminate, to explain some of the features of the case which dealt with Italian customs, with Italian conditions, which would not be understood by an American jury.

The day which this holdup was supposed to have occurred was Dec. 24, 1919, the day before Christmas. The witnesses for Vanzetti numbered nineteen, the witnesses against him numbered eighteen. There was the man who sat on the front end of the pay truck that was attacked, now in the preliminary the man on the front end of the truck was the main witness and he testified that the man who did the shooting wore a cap and that he used a revolver; but when they found that Vanzetti did not

have a cap and that Vanzetti had a rifle, the man that sat on the back end of the truck was put forward as the main witness and he said that the man who did the shooting wore a felt hat and used a rifle. Now they could not have been looking at the same man or telling the truth! Now I am not telling you alone in Milwaukee, I said this on the main street of Bridgewater where I could see the people of the town and where the people of the town did not believe that Vanzetti did it. And the people who were gathered around me were all the towns people, and the witnesses and the Chief of Police, who was the main witness, was in the crowd. I don't tell you this to boast, because it was a mighty scary experience; I did not know whether we were going to be allowed to finish or to be run out of town. The people listened to the story and when it was finished, the people took up a collection of \$18.00 and told us to come back again. In other words, the people of the town do not believe that Vanzetti did it; the people don't believe the witnesses right there in their own town. That don't believe it because the second witness was a fellow that said he did not see anybody and admitted he hid behind a tree when it happened - a very wise thing to do when shots were flying around. He did not do anything, but he took the number of the automobile and he give it to the Chief of Police Stewart, and what did he do with it? He lost it - a very wise thing to do. They always lose the most important piece of evidence. They did that in the Mooney case; and he comes into court and says he lost it, but he remembers what it was. The man does not remember the number but the chief does. You merely have the Chief's word that the number on that slip of paper is the number that was given to him by that man. The fourth witness was a woman who walked down the street when the payroll bandits came along. She said one of them was a foreigner, and he gave her a black look. I don't know why in small cities the foreigners always have a black look and so the Italians are a dangerous people. That is the average small town conception of the Italians, and so this woman said: "This man looked like an Italian, and he gave me a black look." She said: "I looked out of the window, and I saw them jump out of the automobile, and I saw them fire off the guns; I saw the flame - I saw everything." But between her and the point where that automobile stood there three large substantial well-built houses; they were there then; they are there now and they were there twenty-five years ago; and you would have to have ex-Ray eyes to see through those houses. As a matter of fact, she is blind in one eye and is being treated for the other. Lots of people could see a lot for a \$500 reward. She probably heard firing. But there had been a reward offered and she put two and two together. The last witness was a small boy. He did not see the bandits face to face, but he knew he was a foreigner. He said: "Knew he was a foreigner by the way he ran." Everybody in the court room looked aghast. The judge said "Now, sonny, what is the different between the way a foreigner runs and the way an American runs?" He said: "A foreigner runs crooked and an American straight." Now those were the witnesses against, and I have taken a fine-toothed comb to every record and those were the important features of the first case against Vanzetti. Vanzetti had eighteen witnesses, men, women, and children. Of course most of them were Italian people. Of course he was not going around selling fish to the Irish; th

would not buy from him; or in the Jewish quarter in Plymouth. There is no Jewish quarter in Plymouth I think and yet the prosecuting attorney calls attention to the fact that most of the witnesses were of the same nationality. Did you ever hear that argument used when an Irishman was on trial? You don't hear that sort of argument used when it is Scotch or English or Irish that they cannot be believed because they are of the same nationality; but Russians or Italians you cannot believe. One of the witnesses was a Italian boy. He testified that on the day of the robbery all of the time from seven o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening he went around selling fish with Mr. Vanzetti. All of the witnesses remembered that Mr. Vanzetti had been selling fish that day. Now, you would not remember the fifth of June, but you would remember the day before Christmas, you would remember the Fourth of July and so they all remembered Christmas, these Italian housewives; that they bought fish of Mr. Vanzetti, everyone of these witnesses said they had bought eels from Vanzetti, and therefore one of the points which should have been explained became one of the weakest links in the case, where as it should have been one of the strongest; and when the case was over and the jury had gone home we got another lawyer on the job. This second lawyer went to these jurors and said; "Now, I want you to tell me man to man why did you convict Vanzetti? What was the strongest thing in your opinion against him?" "It was that eel story, if all had not said eels." Because the strongest thing had been omitted. Why? You would say on Thanksgiving "We have turkey on the table if we can afford it." And so the day before Christmas the Italians eat fish, and because it is the day before a holiday they eat a special dish. They eat eels. You can go into an Italian home in any country and they put eels on the table. "El Capatona" they call them. In other words, Vanzetti's witnesses told the truth. Nobody tried to realize the traditions and the customs of an alien people within our gates - natural customs and harmless customs that have been brought over; and so Vanzetti in spite of his eighteen witnesses was found guilty; was sentenced to fifteen years in prison. And so in spite of this Vanzetti was found guilty and so you see that loaded down with the burden of a criminal conviction Vanzetti was brought into court with Sacco and charged with killing human beings.

It is so easy to say that a man gets a fair trial and the stenographic record always show that he gets a fair trial, but it is not what happens with the lips. - the man being brought into court, the armed atmosphere. And everybody coming into the court was searched. What did they find? Twice they found an Italian with a revolver and the newspaper men broke their necks getting to the telephone; and they found that he was a deputy sheriff coming to Dedjam with a prisoner and he had a perfect right to carry a revolver. Was there anything in the papers about that? If you found anything you would have to get a spy-glass. And another time a poor Italian fellow had something hard in his pockets. Bombs? Of course, and finally one big burly in the crowd had the courage to tackle him and found? Hard boiled eggs. He said: "I get a good seat in the court room and I don't like to lose my place, so I bring my lunch

One night we had a big meeting in New York for the defense of

Sacco and Vanzetti, and one of the members of the defense committee was a little fellow from Boston. And after the meeting some of us took him to the train to go back to Boston, and the next morning every Boston paper had a story that a regiment of armed Italians were coming to rescue Sacco and Vanzetti, and everybody wearing the army uniform was taken to headquarters and searched and an explanation demanded. You can imagine the soldier boys coming home on a leave. Now that is the sort of thing we had to contend with - atmosphere, a subtle thing, and rumors. Oh, the rumors. They said a man was deported and he took the money back with him. We had to send a newspaperman to look him up and he said from the time that he left and the time that he returned to his native place he was searched exactly six times. Now you could not carry \$16,000 inside of a hollow tooth, yet the story was carried all around the country that this fellow that went to Italy took the money back with him. Then they said Mrs. Vanzetti had the money buried in her garden. They sent two big burleys there and they dug and dug and finally found some cabbage that they had buried.

And the jury consisted of old men - old men trying young men with young ideas. One man was actually dying. In fact, six weeks after he sat there in the court room - in fact he died six weeks afterwards and that man sat in judgment on Sacco and Vanzetti. Now these two men were charged with that crime. Vanzetti was not charged with doing any shooting; Vanzetti was charged with merely being there. They did not want to prove so much against Vanzetti because he had a criminal record. I am going to finish the Vanzetti case so that the Sacco case will stand out by itself.

Against Vanzetti they had three witnesses, first a man who came down on the train in the morning with Vanzetti from Plymouth. He said that he rode in a combination smoking and baggage car. The baggagemaster said that morning they did not send a combination smoking and baggage car. The conductor said he took up no tickets and he took up no cash fares, and the fares he knew; and nobody got off. And the second witness was the express messenger that carried the money to the factory. Vanzetti was supposed to be there with an automobile in front of the factory where the hold-up took place at four o'clock. On the morning he saw eight automobiles, but only noticed one and in that one was Vanzetti. He claims that in the afternoon he saw the same car and though the morning was clear, in the afternoon it was dusty and dirty, he recognized it because he saw the paint shining underneath the dust, and when the lawyer asked him, "Why did you notice this car and this man; why didn't you notice any other man?" he said: "Because I considered that car and that man endangered my life." Did he know something was going to happen? Then they brought into court as "Tony the Portuguese" and they said: "Did you see this man or did you see Vanzetti?" And he said: "I saw somebody that looked like both of them." I hope I am not burdening you with these details. I am telling it to you so that you may tell it to others; so that you can tell it to other workers; so that you have here the conviction that we have in our minds that these two men are innocent.

The holdup took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The express messenger says he noticed a Buick car, although he says that he noticed a Buick he did not know the difference between a Buick and an Overland or an Overlake. In the morning it was shinning. In the afternoon it was dusty and dirty and looked as if it had travelled a long ways, but he knew it because he saw the paint shinning underneath the dust. They have wonderful eyesight up in that country! And when the lawyer asked him: "Why did you notice this car and this one man? Why didn't you notice any other man?" he said: "Because I considered that the presence of that car and that man engangered my life?" Did he know that something was going to happen in the afternoon? Why should he have suspected any danger? We are going to find out what that young man meant when he made that mysterious answer.

The next witness was a man named Levangie that tended the gates at the railroad crossing. He claimed that the man at the wheel ordered him to let the arms up, and that the man was Vanzetti. Now this man's testimony was the most damaging thing against Vanzetti, because the other three witnesses had said the driver was a tall, blond man, and he was put in the predicament to say all the witnesses were liars, and so the prosecuting attorney said: "We admit that Vanzetti was not driving the car; that the driver was a tall, blond man, and so you had to take the prosecuting attorney's word for it. So the witnesses fell down. In other words the witnesses did not tell a story that jibed. In addition to that, after the automobile went across the tracks and the train came in five railroad men gathered around and asked what had happened and what did the men look like? And he said: "I was too scared to look." Vanzetti could not drive a car door to that without killing half the people in the room. And Vanzetti brought into court other witnesses, but they were ruled out, the Chief of Police of Plymouth and two police officers were willing to testify, but they were ruled out on the ground that an officer of the law cannot be a character witness for a man that has been convicted of a crime. He brought twelve witnesses to whom he had sold fish. One, a Jewish peddler whom he had bought a piece of cloth of, and he took it to a woman to examine it. It was an important event, he did not do this every day, but he was convicted on the word of the crossing tender, on the express messenger on the train, on the testimony of the man who did not know whether it was Vanzetti or somebody else he saw. Vanzetti was found guilty and is in Charleston prison today.

The case of Sacco is more voluminous. The important thing about a murder case is whether he was there. You don't have to be a lawyer. The question is, was he there? and so the most important thing is identification and there were some thirty people that were right around where the crime was committed, and there was not a single witness that said: "I saw this man Sacco with a gun in his hand shotting at either Berardelli or Parmenter. In fact, the witnesses who were close to the scene, whose lives were in danger, say: "No, Sacco was not the man." Here is the man McGlone who grabbed Parmenter

in his arms and looked the bandit square in the face, and he said: "No, Sacco was not the man I saw." And here is Bostock, the last man who spoke to Berardelli before he died, who walked about six feet and saw that his friends were being assaulted, and Berardelli died in his arms and he saw the bandits and he said: "Sacco is not the man I saw." All the witnesses who were right there on the ground, who saw the bandits, saw them shoot, not one of them said Sacco was the man who shot. There is a young American naval officer who was shot at, in fact he became deaf for a couple of days because the bullet went so close to his head, and he said: "No, Sacco is not the man who shot at me." Those were all the prosecution witnesses. The defense put on witness after witness. Three women witnesses were put forward by the prosecution. One who says she saw him before the crime and two who saw him after the crime was committed. The first woman, Mrs. Andrews, she is the type of lady when the cross-examination got too hot she fainted and the judge ordered that the doors be closed and nobody be allowed to go out; and when she came too she said that she had seen an Italian making the death sign at her - you know, putting two fingers between the teeth. She was asked to point him out, but she said: "I don't see him now. This lady claims she was coming to look for a job, she saw a man under an automobile; she called him out from under the automobile to ask him how to get to a certain factory. This lady says this man stood up, looked her in the face and he was Sacco. Another woman was with her, a Mrs. Campbell, an old woman, who lives in Maine, and they even took the trouble to send somebody up there to tell her that she did not need to come down to Dedham and testify. She said: "I was with this woman all day and she did not speak to any man under an automobile. I don't believe there was any man under an automobile. This lady had some trouble in the town of Quincy; she claimed she was assaulted by a man. A police officer interviewed her and a young newspaper man came to her and said: "Does this man look anything like the man in Braintree," and one was the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and so he had no sympathy with radicals, and they testified her answer was she could not identify him. When she testified Sacco was the man and he stood up and said: "Do you mean to say that I am the man?" and she said: "Yes, you are the man." The other two women were office workers who were working in the second story of an office building looking down on the street, a distance of 150 feet. They heard the shots and then they ran to the window, and the automobile passed down the street underneath the window. The automobile was a covered car and had sides on it, and a man was leaning out, shooting. They saw it for a distance of sixty feet, which meant about five seconds. They saw the way his hair, flew back from his forehead - he had a gun in his hand and he was grasping the car with the other; that his hand was very muscular and had large hairs on it. They have wonderful eyesight in Massachusetts. I have never heard of such eye sight in any other part of the United States. Right after these two women had got there the personal chauffeur to the employer who had the money, with the automobile had passed by at a distance of fifteen feet, stopped his car. He testified that the man was not leaning out of the car and that you could not see him unless

you were on a level with him; that he looked and he was not Sacco. These two women said that he was. They said so in June and July of 1921, but in May of 1920, when they were taken to police headquarters and shown pictures of criminals with Sacco's mixed in among them they picked out the picture of a young Italian now serving in Sing Sing prison. Then they did not identify him, now they say it was Sacco, - in the face of people who looked into the face of the bandits. And Sacco proved his good character by numerous witnesses who were not "impeached" as you would say in legal phraseology. His employer, Mr. Kelly, is not an Italian. Mr. Kelly came into court and said: "Nick has worked for me for many years. I gave him the revolver to guard the shop. He lived in the back of the shop and any time he wished he could have stolen more than \$16,000 worth of goods out of the factory. He is an honest, reliable man and I am the one who selected the date on which he could go to Boston." And Mr. Kelly tells how he decided that on Friday he could go to Boston.

Is the prosecuting attorney prepared to say that the Italian government representatives in this country ate liars; that the clerk in the consulate there who made his deposition and sent it to the judge - not to the defense attorneys - says that Sacco came and brought his family picture and asked if he could not use it for his passport and they got into an argument about it. It was about this picture and finally they sent Sacco away telling him to get three pictures, passport size of the man, his wife and his little boy. He went to a restaurant and met a banker, and then on the way home he met a man who said he did not want to mix up in that court. He remembered that he met Sacco on the train that day and he did not want his word to go unspoken if it would do anything to get justice, and on that case Sacco was convicted and probably will get the death penalty.

And now there is one other thing that has been played up by the prosecution, and that is "consciousness of guilt." Why didn't they tell them that they were arranging a radical meeting? Why didn't they tell them with the memory of this man Salsedo before their eyes? They had a perfect right to stand on their legal rights to refuse to answer questions. Most people don't understand that you have the right to refuse to answer any questions until you have a lawyer there to represent you. Those men were within their legal rights. Suppose you have a strike. You were going to have a big picket on, and when you went out of the hall you were arrested. Suppose you were arrested, and they said: "What did you do at that meeting?" "I don't know if I have any right to answer, it was a secret meeting," and you would be just as logical on a man's refusal to answer those questions to say that he must know something about a murder that occurred over in Racine a month ago, and you would be just as logical as to this theory of consciousness of guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti.

But they say that Sacco had a gun and Sacco's gun is the same caliber as the bullet that was taken out of the body of the dead man. Sacco had a gun, most Italians in that State have guns and there is no law

against carrying guns in Massachusetts. Sacco had a gun, yes, and that gun was not locked up and impounded. It was in the hands of the detectives, of the prosecutor's office. The bullet was not locked up; it was not impounded; and I ask you and the people in Massachusetts are asking quite openly what was there to prevent them firing off that gun until they got the kind of a bullet they wanted. There is no single thing to prove that bullet came out of that gun, and there is nothing about the bullet, no distinguishing mark to prove it did come out of that gun at all, and so there is only the physical thing, the physical factory - that is all there is to the Sacco Vanzetti story. I defy anybody to prove otherwise, and I ask you if you were sitting in judgment as a jury, would you convict a man on that story? Would you feel that there is some element of doubt, inasmuch as they have not been actually identified, inasmuch as they had apparently strong alibys. But you forget they were radicals; they freely testified about their ideas. You could see that jury freeze up. They testified they were slackers; they had gone away during the war; they did not believe in war, and the fact is that their ideas undoubtedly did much to convict them, and the jury no doubt thought they were a bad lot; they have got bad ideas; they are not good for this country and it will be a good thing to send them to jail and teach them a lesson. They were out two hours. They had lunch, and they came in with a verdict of guilty, and Sacco rose up in court and said: "You are killing two innocent men."

I wanted to know what they looked like, what they were, and I wanted to see this young boy that came almost dancing out of the cell - we wanted to see him of course, and he said: "If I was accused of my ideas I would be ready to say I am guilty. I would say that I am proud of my ideas, but to say I killed two men for money; that I go back to barbarism, of that I am not guilty." And I knew the truth that day when I looked into that boy's face that this boy is innocent. Some of us are so convinced of that fact that we are ready to take the time and the money of the workers of the country to free them. This is the eastern Mooney case, only they are foreigners. If it can be done to Sacco and Vanzetti without being challenged, without being rebuked, it can be done to any workers anywhere in this country; and it is not only the radicals that doubted, I have not seen anybody make investigation of this case and not come out unconvinced. There were half a dozen of them that came in convinced they were guilty and they came out believing they were innocent, and afterward they had a meeting to see what they could do. One newspaper man offered to write a pamphlet about the case. He was denied the opportunity because he knew the meaning of that word "blacklist" that Vanzetti had learned down there in Plymouth. He had to let it go and could not write the pamphlet. Many of these New Englanders who were not radicals took up this case.

You you, you workers, surely you realize I am appealing to you on even a wider basis than I am pleading to you as workers who know the Mooney case, who know the other's cases, who know what is possible. We don't want Sacco and Vanzetti to just have their sentence commuted to life imprisonment and they and their defense committee would rather see

2764

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June 3, 1922.

Mr. Lawrence L. Latham,
Post Office Box 2185,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:

I received your communication dated May 18,
1922, together with clippings attached thereto,
and have drafted a reply to the editor of the
Brockton Enterprise, at Brockton, Massachusetts,
for your signature.

It appears to me that such misstatements of
fact in the daily press should be called to the
attention of editors in order that they may have
an opportunity, if so inclined, to retract such
unwarranted statements.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Quinn
Director.

(Enclosure 112141)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/62 BY 9105/nc

To the Editor....2.

June 2, 1922.

The statement was also made in your issue of May 17, 1922, that the Department of Justice had had consulted with Attorney Moore about the matter.

For your information I will state that so far as the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice is concerned it has had absolutely no part whatever in the matter, and that no agents attached to any office in this service have ever consulted with Attorney Moore.

The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice has no interest in the proceedings incident to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, as you would no doubt know if fully informed upon the law. The crime with which these men are charged was committed in the state of Massachusetts, and is a matter purely within the jurisdiction of that state. Therefore, the federal government can take no action - and has taken none - incident to the progress of that case.

I am fully cognizant of the diligent efforts made upon the part of many sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti to make it appear that the prosecution against them is at the instance of the Department of Justice, and that the proceedings in the courts of Massachusetts are being pressed more as a matter of persecution for the activities of Sacco and Vanzetti in behalf of Italian anarchists. These efforts, however, are merely another sample of the pernicious activities of many groups in this country who are more intent upon embarrassing the government of the United States than they are in upholding the law and order of the community.

Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge.

LLHR

Boston, Massachusetts.

June 5, 1922.

To the Editor,
Brookton Enterprise,
Brookton, Massachusetts.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/23/82 BY SP-8BJ/nh

Dear Sir,-

I have noted the article appearing in the Brookton Daily Evening Enterprise for Wednesday, May 17, 1922, in which the following statement appears:

"It also is stated that the existence of these confessions is known not only to counsel for the defendants but to Pinkerton detectives who have been working on the Sacco-Vanzetti case for some time at the instance of the United States Department of Justice, in pursuance of representations to the Department made by friends of the two men that they are innocent of the crime of which they have been convicted."

I, of course, assume that it is not the intention of yourself or the management of your paper to permit to appear therein any statement which is not adequately supported by facts. The statement above quoted, which appeared in your issue of May 17, 1922, is so entirely false, and unsupported by facts that I felt it incumbent upon me to call the matter to your personal attention.

The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice has never employed or solicited the assistance of any private organization in the performance of its duties. Your statement in question states that certain matters relating to the Sacco-Vanzetti case have become known to the Pinkerton detectives who were working upon the case at the instance of the United States Department of Justice. I assure you that your statement in this regard is wholly unfounded. No detective agency has been requested by the Department of Justice to perform services in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case, or with any other case. The regular force of special agents of the Bureau of Investigation is fully adequate and competent to perform its own investigations without the assistance of private individuals.



Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

WJW:D.
104/12.

7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

May 18, 1922.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/13/62 BY 4801 JCK

Dear Sir:

Attention of Mr. Hoover - 2.

Enclosed herewith will be found a newspaper clipping from the Brockton (Mass.) Enterprise for Wednesday, May 17, 1922, containing a front page article on the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

It would seem to appear from the same that the source of this report is Mr. William J. Callahan, of Brockton, one of counsel for the defendants in the SACCO-VANZETTI case. Attention is invited to the statement, "It also is stated that the existence of these confessions is known not only to counsel for the defendants but to Pinkerton detectives who have been working on the Sacco-Vanzetti case for some time at the instance of the United States Department of Justice, in pursuance of representations to the Department, made by friends of the two men that they are innocent of the crime of which they have been convicted."

Later in the article statement is made that the "Department of Justice men have consulted with Attorney Moore about the matter, it is known".

For the information of the Bureau, it may be stated that so far as the Boston office is concerned it has had absolutely no part in the matter; that no agents attached to this office, at least, have ever "consulted with Attorney Moore", and that it is presumed that the authenticity of the article is on a par with the statement in the newspaper to the effect that "Pinkerton detectives have been working on the Sacco-Vanzetti case for some time at the instance of the United States Department of Justice".

This article is brought to the attention of the Bureau merely for its information.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence C. Sherman
Special Agent in Charge.

Wm. Mr. Burns
37-22
4.6.5.94
4.5.1922

Enclosure

RECORDED

61-126-60

OFFICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JEF:H



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/13/82 BY SP-800/15 May 27, 1922.

Memorandum for Mr. Burns:

I attach a communication received from the Boston office relating to the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

I thought you would be interested in the contents of this communication.

Respectfully,

J. E. A.
JUN - 8 1922

*The Bureau has been told to
prepare for the business investigation
taking attention to these files and
including statement -
1182*

2760 : 3:

ATTENTION: RE

1984

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

May 17, 1922.

May 17, 1922.

SACCO-VANZETTI
RE: Defense Committee.

P.O. Box 57,
Sta. 16
Boston, Mass.

RADICAL
DEFENSE.

At Los Angeles, California:

The following is translation of a circular (in the Spanish language) which is being circulated in Los Angeles, Cal., by the local Italian Anarchists; FRANK RAFFA, heretofore reported, seems to be the source through which all SACCO-VANZETTI propaganda is distributed in this locality:

"YOU MUST BE SAVED FROM IGNOMINY AND FROM DEATH"

Today, May 6th, it is two years since our comrades, Nicolas Sacco and Bartolome Vanzetti, are behind the bars in a filthy prison, accused as all the World knows, of a horrible crime of which they are not even had dreamed, and under which super-human efforts are made to send them into eternity, with the stigma of a common crime and so discredit the ideals which they have propagated and defended.

Two years it is also, that this committee of agitation and defense has been organized with the object to give to our comrades all possible attention and let the workers in the whole World know the criminal conspiracy contrived by our enemies. Overcoming thousands of obstacles and privations, we have finally gained our object, but our mission has not concluded as yet. After the process, all our efforts and energies were directed

to find new proofs by which to guarantee a revision of the process.
WASHINGTON.-3; ✓ SAN FRANCISCO.-1; BOSTON.-1; FILE- 1.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/2/84 BY SP-100/HMC

11/11/84

READ
MAY 17 1922
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

61-126

61-126

May 17, 1922.

Page...2

(RE: SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee)

without which it would be useless to attempt this. We are now on the eve of a conclusion; the limited time of twelve months, which the Courts of Massachusetts grant those sentenced to capital punishment, towards finding new evidence, with which to be able to ^{shift} change the decision handed down by the Jury in the Supreme Tribunal, expires on July 14th, at which date all legal doors open for the defense, will be closed.

We promise nothing but we assure that we have as yet not spoken the last word, nor abandoned the victims to the mercy of our enemies, as long as our forces permit us.

There are several important matters which we expect to be able to make public soon. In this short period of time, which is 1 us, it is necessary to make a powerful effort, the last exertion, towards uniting all the elements which at this date are dispersed and must come together and constitute the base of the defense before the Supreme Tribunal.

To effect this labor, arduous and costly, we find ourselves without a single cent, with which to attend the numerous expenses; is necessary that we once more demand the generous assistance of a workers, so that they, without loss of time, come to the assistance of the fallen, by starting collections in the shops, on ships and in the manufacturies, forwarding without delay, their "obolus," and if this is not possible, you, yourself, who read this, ere it is too late, take the initiative and sell as many copies of the pamphlet which you already know and which contains the complete history of

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

P. O. Box 3185,
7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

CAB:JMC

February 28, 1922.

61-126

William J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

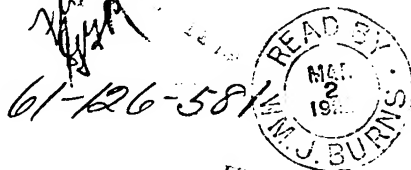
Dear Sir:

Complying with telegraphic instructions
from the Bureau to advise you daily as to the de-
velopments in the SACCO and VANZETTI matter, I
desire to state that no new developments have come
to my attention during the past twenty-four hours.

Yours very truly,

Charles A. Bancroft
Charles A. Bancroft,
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/82 BY SP-908/UC



Attention #2

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge McLaughlin

REPORT MADE AT: ST. LOUIS, MO.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/8/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/4-5/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: WORKERS DEFENCE UNION (Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <u>At St. Louis, Mo.</u> <p>Employee made confidential inquiries among various persons intimately acquainted with the radical situation in St. Louis, with reference to the activities of the above named organizations, and respectfully submits herewith a summary of the information procured:-</p> <p>Up to the present time, these organizations have made little or no progress in St. Louis. Several attempts have been made to form a Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in St. Louis but have failed. More success, however, was achieved in the Southern Illinois coal fields, where there are a large number of Italians known to have Anarchistic tendencies. Italians and local miners' organizations in Collinsville, Carlinville, Belleville, West Franfort, Zeigler and Staunton, Illinois, have from time to time forwarded contributions to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.</p> <p>No important meetings either of the Workers Defense Union or the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee were held in St. Louis. The former has a local secretary, JACOB LEVIN, 2803 Victor Street. LEVIN is a Russian Jew and was formerly connected with local Anarchist circles, and later with the Communist and United Communist Parties.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington-2 St. Louis-1 New York [REDACTED] [REDACTED]		

b7c

A meeting under the auspices of the Workers Defense Union was held March 4, 1922 at Musicians Hall, 3535 Pine Street, which was addressed by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN of New York City, organizer for this Union. The meeting was arranged by Levin and the attendance numbered eighteen persons. Miss Flynn came to St. Louis from Collinsville and Carlinville, Illinois, where she addressed meetings of Italian coal miners. At the Musicians Hall meeting she deplored the lack of interest in the Sacco-Vanzetti case in this territory; and then outlined the case, declaring that the men were innocent and were deprived of a fair trial.

On March 5th, 1922 she spoke to about a dozen Italians in the Fraternal Building, 11th & Franklin Avenue, on the subject. The collections made at both these meetings did not cover the expense of hiring the halls.

MISS FLYNN checked out of the Maryland Hotel on March 5th, 1922, leaving the following forwarding address: Schneiderhahn Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri. While in St. Louis she stated her intentions of going to Kansas City for a series of meetings.

Copies to New York and Kansas City for information and file.

This matter will continue to receive the attention of this office and further report thereon will be made.

Pending further developments. investigation concludes

Instructions from Special Agent [redacted] 870 ✓

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/9/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/5/22	REPORT MADE BY: [redacted] 62
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: SACCO - VANZETTI			
DEVELOPED AT: NEW YORK			

11377
MAR 22 1922
61-126-58

Pursuant to instructions I attended the meeting which was held at 83 East 4th St. at 3:00 P.M. today by the so-called Sacco Vanzetti Committee which is composed of the Workers' Defense Committee, National Defense Committee, Italian Defense Committee and the United Labor Council and its affiliated bodies.

There were about twenty people present here and a fellow known as Cavanaugh from the Food Workers' Union acted as the chairman of this meeting. At this meeting McClellan showed signs of bad feeling toward the Workers' Party and all political organizations of radical tendency and further spoke of holding a large demonstration on May first to demand the release of the Political Prisoners and Sacco and Vanzetti and stated that they will now make the preparations for this demonstration.

During the entire meeting they spoke of holding and further decided to hold a big demonstration on May first and stated that they will try and get all the labor unions to help them to make this demonstration a success.

After directing several Committees to go before the labor organizations and get them to affiliate with this body they instructed the Committee delegates to have their unions draw up Sacco-Vanzetti resolutions and send them to Washington and all the people connected with this case and further, that they should send these resolutions in a

61-126-58
MAR 14 1922
RECORDED
62
J.A.
W.A.S. EO 1-1100

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP805/mc

REFERENCE: COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington (3) New York (2)

steady flow. They further decided to send out letters to all the union and ask them to send their delegates to this conference and help in the May demonstration and that they will hold a meeting of this body March 19th to plan for their May first demonstration.

The meeting was adjourned at about 6:00 P.M.

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

P. O. Box 3185,
7 Water St., Boston, Mass.

CAB:JMC

March 4, 1922

MAR 9 1922

William J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

61-126

Dear Sir:

Complying with telegraphic instructions
from the Bureau to advise you daily as to the de-
velopments in the SACCO and VANZETTI matter, I
desire to state that no new developments have come
to my attention during the past twenty-four hours.

Yours very truly,

Charles A. Bancroft
Charles A. Bancroft,
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/23/82 BY SP-6/MS

61-126-384



FILED

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.
Boston, Mass.,

LL:JWC.

March 9, 1922.

William J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Complying with telegraphic instructions from the Bureau to advise you daily as to the developments in the SACCO and VANZETTI matter, I desire to state that no new developments have come to my attention during the past twenty-four hours.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence Letherman
Lawrence Letherman,
Special Agent in Charge.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/82 BY SP500/ah

MAR 15 1922

61-126-585

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

P.O.

22 Collect.

Pittsburg, Pa. March 11, 1922.

Burns.

Washington, D.C.

Please wire authority employe Italian Informant cover
Saeco Gansetti meeting tomorrow at Cronograph Kensington
Penna. stop expense not exceed fifteen dollars.

Spencer.

1:20 p.m.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/2/92 BY 4-803

61-126-386

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 11 1922 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	FILE

MAR 13 1922

W. A. S.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SPR. R.

61-126-586

81

SPEAKER

HOUSE BLDG.

PITTSBURGH.

AUTHORIZE EMPLOYMENT ITALIAN INFORMANT COVER SAGGO
VARETTI MEETING KENSINGTON PENNSYLVANIA EXPENSE NOT
TO EXCEED ~~200~~ DOLLARS. STOP TWO.

BUREAU

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 7/12/82

Class. & Ext. By SP-8 BTJ/mc
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 6/23/92
6/23/92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/82 BY 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED
INDEXED

CONFIDENTIAL

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

104/13.

7 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

LL:D.

March 7, 1922.

William J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

MAR 9 1922

Dear Sir:

Complying with telegraphic instructions from the Bureau to advise you daily as to the developments in the SACCO and VANZETTI matter, I desire to state that no new developments have come to my attention during the past twenty-four hours.

Advice is respectfully requested as to the advisability of discontinuing this daily letter in the absence of anything of importance to report in this connection.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence Letherman

Lawrence Letherman,
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/92 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc



67-126-587

RECORDED

GFR:JR.

61-126-587

March 10, 1928.

MAR 14 1928

Mr. Lawrence Letherman,

Box 5185,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir :

With reference to your communication of the 7th instant with regard to daily letters covering the developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, I desire to advise you that this practice will not be necessary in the future.

I want to impress upon you, however, the importance of being advised immediately by your office of any important developments which might come to your attention, as I have been requested by the State Department to keep them advised with regard to this matter.

Yours very truly,

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/26/00 BY SP-5 SJS/ML

Post Office Department
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
Washington

March 10, 1922.

Hon. W. J. Burns,
Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Burns:

I have before me your letter of the 8th instant,
enclosing copy of report submitted by one of your agents
in which is quoted an extract from "II Proletario", Chicago,
Illinois, issue of February 25, 1922.

I thank you for this information.

Respectfully yours,

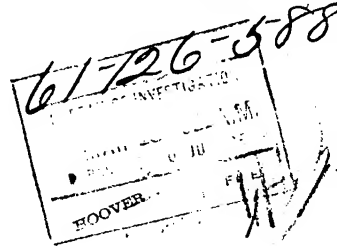
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE BY

John H. Edwards
Solicitor.

MAR 25

RECORDED

Deleted Copy Sent *Exhibit*
By letter 10/31/74
ad



REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-10-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-1-	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: SACCO-VANZETTI Anarchist Activities			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p> Attended meeting at Beethoven Hall this evening, held under the auspices of the Workers' Defense Union, National Defense Committee, Italian Defense Committee and the United Labor Council, as well as its affiliated bodies. </p> <p> There were about 400 people at the meeting, most of whom were Italians of a class usually found amongst the radical movement. Prior to the opening of this meeting, Alexander Canesi from the Bronx Socialist Party Local, reported on February 19th as being active, brought a Red flag to the meeting bearing the inscription of the Bronx County Socialist Party, and turned this flag over to Zonia Diamond, who is connected with McClellan, and she draped same over the speakers platform. </p> <p> Before the opening of the meeting circulars were distributed by some unknown girl, and the usual Communist and I.W.W. literature was sold, and an Italian or Spaniard was noticed selling a foreign paper entitled "Anarchismo". [REDACTED] </p> <p> The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P.M. by William Dunn, editor of the "Worker", who acted as chairman. During the course of his meeting he explained that the purpose of this meeting was to protest against the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti and the working class won't stand any more of its blood being sacrificed, and if it is the desire of the High Gods to have more blood, then let it be </p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington -3- New York		-2- [REDACTED] 67c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/1/82 BY SP-6 [REDACTED]

for March 1, 1922.

Sacco-Vanzetti

the blood of the capitalist class and not the working class. He further explained that they will not rest and will start the same demonstrations in this country that the workers of foreign countries have already shown, and will do likewise here. He explained that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent and they are doomed to be electrocuted because they are members of a Philosophical Anarchist Group, and do not deny same, and it is for that reason that the State of Massachusetts is trying to kill them. He explained that the case of these two men is similar to the Mooney-Billings case and other class war prisoners, and they will continue to hang, murder and lynch the members of the working class until they are the victims of this treatment themselves.

Fred Riedenkapp was the next speaker, and made a fiery speech of some length, explaining that if those two men, Sacco and Vanzetti, go to the chair then the workers will fight, and if necessary spill their blood and get their revenge, and that the two Italians are innocent of this crime and did not take part in the hold up and murder of which they were found guilty.

After explaining the proceedings of the case as he had found them while attending the trial, he explained that the Capitalist class has made criminals out of the men who went over to the other side and fought for this and all other countries, and that through this they have learned how to be murderers and had to go out and hold up and kill any one that had anything of value to them, and because Sacco and Vanzetti refused to go and fight in this capitalists' war, and had gone to Mexico, which they do not deny, the capitalist class has now found

for March 1, 1922. Sacco-Vanzetti.

a way to get rid of them and prefer to put them out by charging them with this murder and holdup.

Biedenkapp explained with much emphasis that he loves Sacco and Vanzetti more than ever because they refused to go and fight in the last war, and that they are men well worth being proud of in the revolutionary movement. He explained that if Sacco and Vanzetti go to the chair and have to pay with their blood, then the capitalist class will have to pay the price in the same manner and they will not rest until these two are freed from the jails of this country. They will do the same as the workers of Italy, France and other countries have done, and will have demonstrations such as the European workers have done, but will not wait for the European workers to free the American class war prisoners from the jails, but will start the thing and see to it that the jails are open for all the class war prisoners, and they will not rest until they are out of these jails and their freedom is guaranteed.

During the course of his speech he drew a great deal of applause, and in the course of the said speech he walked on the American flag, which was partially attached to the upper part of the platform, and from his movements it appeared that he knew what he was doing to the flag and that he was doing wrong. He further explained that they are going to fight right back at the capitalist class and fight with the spilling of their blood if it be necessary.

Carlo Tresca next spoke in Italian, and made some remarks with reference to the West Virginia and Kansas strikes, but

for March 1, 1921, Sacco and Vanzetti

his speech could not be understood beyond these few remarks.

Norman Thomas was next introduced and explained that it was to the Police in the hall particularly that he wanted to speak, because it was on a matter of Justice and that being part of the Policeman's work he would speak to them about it. After making some ridiculing remarks about the Police present at the meeting, he explained that the two Italians were framed up as were Tom Mooney and scores of other men and women who happened to have a different belief and were not afraid to think and tell others what they know. He explained that the Constitution of the U.S. is being used in bad form and that the administrations of today are not doing that which the Constitution calls on them to do and say. He then told them to organize and carry on their mass protest meetings and send letters to the officials of this Government and demand the release of all class war prisoners.

T. P. Cosgrove, was the next speaker. He was the delegate to the Red Trade Union International at Moscow in 1921. During his speech he said that it is not alone the freeing of these two men from the chair that he wants but they be let out of jail, and until they are the working class will not rest.

He then made an appeal for funds to fight the capitalist class for Sacco and Vanzetti and the sum of over \$400 was secured. He explained that Soviet Russia, like France and Germany, is also protesting against the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the work of this country can free Sacco and Vanzetti just as they freed

b2
[REDACTED] for March 1, 1922. Sacco and Vanzetti

Haywood, Mooney and others from the gallows of the capitalistic courts and the same can be done for Sacco and Vanzetti.

He said the workers must start right now and demand their release and organize mass demonstrations and meetings and make all the noise they possibly can and not rest with that but go on until all of them are out in the free air with us.

Pedro Esteve then spoke in Spanish, being introduced by Dunn as a man who was in the working class movement in South America, Mexico and Spain, and is well versed on the working class organization and movements all over the world, and had been in the movement for over forty years.

In conclusion Dunn read two resolutions, which were adopted, demanding the release of the two Italians and all the class war prisoners.

The meeting was adjourned at 11 P.M.

2772

[illegible]

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C b7E with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-126-590

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2771

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

8.0.6. 3133

Section 8.0.6.

11:07 A.

March 10 1922

William J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Complying with telegraphic instructions from the Bureau to advise you daily as to the developments in the SACCO and VANLSTRI matter, I desire to state that no new developments have come to my attention during the past twenty-four hours.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence Lethman
Lawrence Lethman,
Special Agent in Charge.

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DATE 4/23/82 BY 4805/af

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1922

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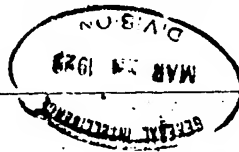
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

C. O. Box 3185
Boston, Mass

LL:GTD.

March 11, 1922.

William J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.



Dear Sir:-

Complying with telegraphic instructions from the Bureau to advise you daily as to the developments in the SACCO and VANZETTI matter, I desire to state that no new developments have come to my attention during the past twenty-four hours.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence Letherman,
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/23/02 BY SP-8 BJS/mc

61-126

61-126-392

b7c
2762

May 17th, 1922.

Page.... 3

(RE: SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee.)

iniquity, which the people of order call process, the product of the collection is destined to the defense.

We trust that you will put all your efforts into effect so that success may crown this work of Justice in pro of human redemption and the liberation of the oppressed.

Correspondence and checks in the name of the

SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE

P.O. Box 37, Sta 16.
Boston, Mass."

* * * * *

HAY QUE SALVARLOS, DE LA IGNOMINIA Y DE LA MUERTE

Hoy día de Mayo, hace dos años que nuestros camaradas Sacco y Bartolomeo Vanzetti, se hallan tras las rejas de una prisión llamada, acusados como ya todo el mundo sabe, de un delito horrible que ellos no han cometido siquiera y por el cual se hacen esfuerzos sobrehumanos para mandarlos a la eternidad, con el estigma de un delito común para descrédito a los ideales que ellos han propagado y defendido.

Dos años hace también, que este Comité de Agitación y Defensa, fue organizado con el propósito de prestar a nuestros camaradas toda la asistencia posible, y hacer conocer a todo el mundo obrero la conspiración criminal urdida por nuestros enemigos. Veniendo allí obstáculos y privaciones hemos logrado en parte nuestro propósito, pero nuestra misión no ha terminado aún.

Después del proceso, todas nuestras fuerzas y energías fueron dedicadas a la labor de hallar nuevas pruebas que pudieran garantizar la revisión del proceso, sin las cuales sería inútil el intentarlo. Ahora hallámonos en vísperas de una conclusión; el tiempo limitado de doce meses que los Tribunales de Massachusetts conceden a los sentenciados a la pena capital, para hallar nuevas evidencias con las cuales poder tergiversar la decisión dada por el jurado en el Tribunal Superior, finaliza el 14 de Julio próximo, en cuya fecha se cerrarán las puertas legales a la defensa.

Nosotros nada prometemos, pero aseguramos no decir aún hoy la última palabra, ni abandonar a las víctimas a merced de nuestros enemigos, mientras nuestras fuerzas lo permitan.

Hay algunos hechos importantísimos que esperamos poder hacer público en breve. En este corto período de tiempo que nos queda hasta la fecha anotada, es necesario hacer un poderoso esfuerzo, el último esfuerzo, para unir todos los elementos que en esta fecha se hallan disgregados, los cuales constituirán la base de la defensa ante el Tribunal Supremo.

Para llevar a cabo esta labor, árdua y costosa y hallándonos sin un centavo en nuestro poder para atender a los numerosos gastos, necesitamos una vez más demandar el apoyo generoso de los trabajadores todos, para que sin pérdida de tiempo vengán en ayuda de los caídos, abriendo colectas en los talleres, barcos o fábricas remitiéndonos inmediatamente su óbolo, y si esto no fuera posible, tu mismo qué esto lees, antes que sea tarde, tómame la iniciativa de vender tantos ejemplares como puedas del folleto que ya conoces, el cual contiene la historia completa de esta iniquidad que las gentes del orden llaman proceso, cuyo producto ha destinado a la defensa.

Confiamos en que pondrás todo tu empeño para que resulte con éxito esta obra de justicia en pro de la redención humana y la liberación de los oprimidos.

Correspondencia a giros a nombre del

SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE

P. O. Box 37 Sta. 16

Boston, Mass.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/30/82 BY SP-100

the case decided by these two men going to the electric chair than to see it in abeyance unsettled and undecided while they die a lingering death behind prison walls. We don't want that; we want vindication, and we are going to make every effort to secure it. But those things cost money; to get out pamphlets costs money; to make investigation costs money. We are running down this case today so that we are able to say that if the police of Massachusetts had spent one-half of the money they spent in convicting these men they would have had them long ago. But to make these investigations costs money. Stenographic minutes have cost something like \$5000. So did the Moyer case. But our case has not cost anything like that. If we hear about somebody who is supposed to know about this case, in New Jersey or in Wisconsin we want to go to them. We want to leave no stone unturned. And so I am going to ask you to contribute to this. I suppose you read about the contribution when Eugene V. Debs came out of prison and received \$5.00 from the Federal Government for his services in the institution, and he sent that up to Massachusetts, and he said "I am going to raise my voice for those men who are innocent." I am not going to make any long and sentimental appeal. I could do it but it is not necessary. It is not necessary to make any Billy Sunday appeal. If you have got it you will give it. We are glad you are here. Let Milwaukee be represented on the list that is a long list and growing, of people who pledge their faith in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. If we get adequate means, if we get the means to carry on this fight - although I don't want to be over optimistic - we have cause to believe we can secure vindication of Sacco and Vanzetti and the cause they represent - the case of the foreign born workers of the United States. They are going to pass the hat and I am sure you will do your share. After that if you have any questions you wish to ask I shall be glad to answer them. Of course you realize that one speaker cannot touch upon all the aspects. It is a long story and I can only touch on the salient features.

We have a little pamphlet that has been prepared by a number of different people. I hope you will buy a copy, read it, and then take it up in your unions, in your fraternal societies.

The Chairman of the meeting, CARL HAESSLER, again spoke as follows:

"It is especially necessary that you buy these pamphlets because in this city the Milwaukee Journal has been spreading lies about the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The Milwaukee Journal just around Christmas used the front page and a number of columns of the inside pages to spread lies about the international revolution that was to be started by the Sacco-Vanzetti committee - all lies, of course. The Milwaukee Journal in doing this made statements not borne out by the evidence, and so you should buy these pamphlets in order to fortify yourself against the evil that has been spread by the Milwaukee Journal."

The amount of the collection was not announced.

REPORT MADE AT: Milwaukee, Wis.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 7, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 4, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: SACCO-VANZETTI MEETING 299 Superior St., Milwaukee, Wis.		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/23/92 BY SP-105/ML	
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Milwaukee, Wis.		MAR 17 1922 DATE 4/23/92 BY SP-105/ML	
<p>The principal speaker of the evening was introduced by the Chairman of the meeting as one CALVINI of New York, N. Y. CALVINI spoke in Italian, devoting himself almost entirely to discussion of the testimony adduced at the trial of SACCO and VANZETTI before Judge Webster Thayer at Dedham, Mass. on a charge of murder.</p> <p>CALVINI is 5'8", black hair, dark brown eyes, 160 lbs. wears a ladies finger ring on his watch chain, blue serge suit, moustache, medium build, speaks excellent English and excellent Italian, he apparently coming originally from the province of Tuscany in Italy.</p> <p>b7c [REDACTED] proprietor of the hall at 299 Superior St Milwaukee, Wis., advised that the hall for this meeting had been rented by JOE PINTO, who had stated the hall was desired for a mass meeting without explaining just what sort of a mass meeting it was to be. [REDACTED] further stated that had he realized the character of the meeting that was to be held he would not have rented the hall and that it was his intention to refuse the use of his hall to any I.W.O. meetings. Collection was taken amounting to about \$7.00. [REDACTED] submitted.</p> <p>61-126-575</p>			
REFERENCE: Washington 2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Milwaukee 1, New York 2		RECOVER 7-1169

ORIGINAL

REPORT MADE AT: St. Paul, Minn.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/13/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/9-11/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: SACCO-VANZETTI COMMITTEE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED Social Activities.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Saint Paul, Minnesota DATE 4/23/82 BY SP-8 JWC			
<p>This office received telegrams from Agent in Charge E. J. Brennan, New York City, in regard to Miss ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, who is now touring the United States in the interest of the SACCO and VANZETTI Defense Fund.</p> <p>This office is also in receipt of reports by Agent [REDACTED] Kansas City, for March 7th, 1922, and March 9th, 1922, in the above entitled matter.</p> <p>Information had also reached this office from other source that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN was enroute to Minneapolis, and Agent went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, on March 9th, and found that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN called at the Vendome Hotel at 3 p.m. this date and received a package of mail and left a forwarding address for her mail to be sent to her at the Holland Hotel, Duluth, Minnesota.</p> <p>Agent was able to learn that Miss FLYNN had speaking engagements as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saturday, March 11th, at Hibbing, Minnesota. Sunday, March 12th, at Workers' Hall, Duluth, Minnesota. Monday, March 13th, at Two Harbors, Minnesota. Tuesday, March 14th, at Workers' Convention, Superior, Wis. <p>Miss FLYNN made the statement in Minneapolis to a confidential informant of this office that she was speaking only in the interest of the SACCO and VANZETTI Defense Fund, and was dis-</p>			
REFERENCE: Mr. Hoover.	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: New York City (1) Kansas City (1)		

3/13/22

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cussing nothing of a radical nature. She stated that she wanted to secure all the money possible for the defense fund, and did not think it advisable to discuss matters of a radical nature.

This office made arrangements through a confidential source to have the meetings held by Miss FLYNN at Duluth, Minnesota reported to this office.

Copies of this report are furnished the New York City and Kansas City offices for their information.

Investigation concluded.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-15-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-5	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b2
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: SACCO-VANZETTI Anarchist Activities			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/1/82 BY SP8 BTJ/c</p> <p>61-126</p> <p>Attended conference at 83 E. 4th Street 54, 2 P.M. at which were present about 50 delegates from different unions, such as the Auto Aircraft Union, Socialist Party, National Defense, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Italian Defense, Workers Party, etc.</p> <p>The chairman was Cavanaugh of the Food Workers and the Secretary was Miss Flynn of the Workers Defense Committee.</p> <p>A motion was passed to call a general conference of all the labor unions and political parties for March 19th, to go into the matter of calling a large demonstration on May 1st for Sacco and Vanzetti and other political prisoners.</p> <p>A motion was also made that all the unions hold small mass meetings, to lead up to the large one, and delegates should go to the different unions to ask them to do so, and to assist with money and moral support.</p> <p>A collector from the Friends of Soviet Russia took up a collection.</p> <p>There was nothing of importance taken up at the conference which was adjourned at 4.30 P.M.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>62 b2 61-126 59</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington -3- New York -2-		

MAR 23 19

62 b2 61-126 59

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Instructions received from R. B. Spencer, Special Agent in Charge.

REPORT MADE AT: Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 15, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 13, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

SACCO - VANZETTI MEETING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/23/82 BY SP-5 GSH

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW KENSINGTON, PA.

Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company

New Kensington, Pa., also head of the American Legion at that place, called this office and advised that the above referred to meeting was to be held Sunday afternoon, March 12th, 1922.

Agent proceeded to New Kensington and, by arrangement, met [REDACTED] and, accompanied by him, called on D. J. ZELOYE, Chief of Police, of New Kensington.

MR. ZELOYE is of Italian parentage, but born in this country. He stated that he made an effort through the Police Committee to have this meeting stopped, and was advised by them to permit the meeting to be held and that for him to cover it and if any remarks were made detrimental to the United States Government he was to close the meeting. He stated that he advised the Committee holding this meeting to that effect.

The meeting was held in the Liberty Theater, New Kensington, and Agent learned from the Manager that the theater had been rented for the evening of March 12th, 1922 by one of the local societies known as "The Independent Sons of Italy", and that F. Fragale, Manager of the Foreign Exchange, Logan Trust Company, New Kensington, requested the Manager of the theater for the use of the theater on Sunday.

REFERENCE:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

MAR 22 1922

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March 15th, 1922

Page #2.

afternoon for the SACCO - VANZETTI MEETING. The Manager of the theater stated that, after being advised by Fragale that no anarchistic or revolutionary ideas would be advanced, he gave them permission to hold the meeting without charging them anything for the use of the theater.

The meeting opened about 2:00 o'clock, F. Fragale acting as chairman. There were about six hundred people present. Mr. Fragale gave a short talk in Italian and then repeated what he had said in English, saying that the sole object of the meeting was to raise funds to be used in securing a new trial for subjects and that the wrong impression had gotten out regarding the meeting; that they had no intention of saying anything that could be construed as being hostile to the Government of the United States.

He then introduced PIETRO ESTEVE, who spoke for about one hour and fifteen minutes.

Agent was advised by Chief of Police ZELOYE, who was present with Agent at the meeting, that ESTEVE reviewed the entire case of subjects, giving testimony of each witness and that at no time was anything said by him detrimental to this Government.

MR. ESTEVE concluded his talk by stating that a collection would be taken up to be used in the defense of subjects. This was done and was very generously contributed to.

Mr. Fragale then introduced another speaker whose name Agent could not ascertain. This man spoke for about fifteen minutes going over about the same thing as did MR. ESTEVE.

March 15th, 1922

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A pamphlet, marked by Agent as Exhibit "A", which is printed in Italian, was sold for fifteen (15¢) cents a copy and is attached to this report.

Newspaper marked by Agent as Exhibit "B", printed in Italian, was distributed free and is attached to this report.

Also attached to this report is placard marked by Agent as Exhibit "C", printed in English, which was used in advertising the meeting.

The following is a translation of another placard, which was also used in advertising the meeting, printed in Italian, original of which is on file at this office:-

"Italians:

An outrageous judiciary-capitalistic frame up threatens to drag on the electric chair these two guiltless Italian citizens, accused and tried for a crime which they have never committed, stricken only because they professed themselves followers of an idea of Union equality, persecuted for race hatred, because they are sons of our birthland.

The bourgeoisie which has the merit of having given liberty to Union thought has yet in its midst men made blind by race hatred, whom inconsiderately trample on any principle of justice, reviving methods of persecutions which remind us of the heartless feudal regime.

Before the mistreatment of justice, which has been accomplished in Dedham, against two of our country men, let rise the protest of your conscience of upright civilized people and ask that the two persecuted be given to liberty to their families and to all of us.

Sacco and Vanzetti guilty only of seeing rays of light in the painful darkness which surrounds us, are waiting serenely in the prison where the class hate has confined them waiting that the solidarity of all the free, intelligent, cultured men wrest them from the hands of the executioner, and give them back to life and to the noble and holy fight for Union redemption.

Come all to - Liberty Theater, New Kensington, Pa."

Case closed.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/17/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/11/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: X MORRIS GEBBLOW alias EUGENE LYONS Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Activities Italian Anarchist Activities.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p style="text-align: right;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/23/82 BY SP4 [REDACTED]</p> <p><i>b7c</i> Continuing investigation of the above named subject, Agent [REDACTED] of this office has turned over to the writer copy of a mimeographed press release dated March 9th, 1922, over the name of Lyons. This circular was obtained by confidential employe [REDACTED]. It bears the title "PROSECUTION WITNESS IN SACCO-VANZETTI CASE CONFESSES HE LIED -- State's Evidence Crumbling -- Friends of Condemned Labor Organizers Hopeful -- Massachusetts Paid \$100,000 for Death Verdict." In effect, it outlines to some extent the confession "wrong" from one of the prosecution's "principal witnesses" but fails to furnish the name of the person making same. This release is part of the propaganda being circulated to obtain a new trial for the condemned man. [REDACTED]</p> <p>The latter half of this release contains an account of the activities of RABBI JUDAH MAGNES' activities on behalf of the prisoners. Magnes, it states, "denounced the Sacco Vanzetti verdict at a public meeting in Lorimer Hall, Boston, under auspices of the League for Democratic Control". He was followed by a MRS. LOIS B. BANTOUL, representative of the Federated Churches of Greater Boston. HENRY WADSWORTH L. DANA presided at the meeting.</p> <p>But one copy of this release has been obtained, and it is attached hereto for the information of the Bureau.</p>			
REFERENCE: GFR	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington (3) Boston (1) New York (1)		

TO THE EDITOR: Will you please put us on the mailing list of your publications? We request it earnestly and will appreciate it greatly. 2. The news story below is important. The confession is the biggest thing in the case since the European out breaks. What's more, it is the first of a series of sensational developments bearing upon the evidence; in other words, there will be follow-up stories which will make it worth your while to feature this one.

PROSECUTION WITNESS IN SACCO-VANZETTI CASE CONFESSES HE LIED
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/10/86 BY 2000/10/10/86
Evidence Crumbling -- Friends of Condemned Labor Organizers Hopeful -- Massachusetts Paid \$100,000 for Death Verdict.
By - EUGENE LYONS.

BOSTON, February -- The first big breach in the commonwealth case against the two Italian labor organizers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, was made when one of the principal witnesses on whose testimony a jury in Dedham, Mass., returned a death verdict last summer, voluntarily admitted that he had lied in answering an essential question at the trial. Other serious cracks are already showing, and it is reason to believe that the whole structure of dubious circumstantial evidence is crumbling.

In order to safeguard the interests of the men awaiting death in the electric chair the defense lawyers think it best to withhold the name of the witness who repudiated his previous testimony until such time as the complete affidavit, together with certain newly discovered evidence, can be presented to the court as a basis for a new trial. However, your correspondent, who was present when this witness made his confession to Fred H. Moore of defense counsel and other persons, is authorized to indicate that the testimony thus nullified has an important bearing upon the case.

Even more important than the actual change of testimony, according to those fighting for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, is that the defense now has a concrete example of how the so-called evidence against the workers was obtained. Rarely have death-dealing lies been wrung from unwilling lips by over-zealous officials more unscrupulously than in this instance.

In a letter to the Defense Committee attorney Moore outlines the scope of investigations now in progress in all parts of the country for evidence that will establish the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. Encouraging results, he says have already been obtained, and while he does not give way to rash optimism, he is hopeful of producing conclusive proofs in the near future.

"I feel," he writes, "that I am warranted in saying very definitely that we have sound and substantial reasons to believe that the next few weeks will produce evidence competent, relevant and material and of a character that will prove that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of any connection of any character with any of the crimes involved here."

The defense attorney points out that in this case it does not seem enough to prove that the defendants are not guilty; they must also show who did commit the crimes charged against them. The customary benefits of doubts due to the accused have been suspended and the defense has had to shoulder the burden which rightly should rest on the state -- that of delving into the real facts of the South Braintree murders. In this respect the Massachusetts case parallels the "Beverly Hills case in which the state paid \$100,000 for a death sentence which was later reversed.

Part of the state's case was filed in court. The defense cannot be heard until the higher court will set a date for argument when the complete bill and briefs by both sides are in its possession. But the argument it may take as long as it sees fit to render to decision.

Developments in the case have been said a new committee, "are gratifying, all things considered" of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense to the information received by the investigators. The refusal to grant a new trial even when the first trial had confessed to the crime by the state is called to his attention. The refusal to be seen.

One way to force a new trial is to give the widest publicity to facts as they become available for release to the public. Those in authority in the state must have in mind that the workers are the only ones who can help or hinder the effort to get at the truth in the crimes and the only ones who can be trusted to do so.

***-TAXPAYERS FOOT THE BILL FOR CONVICTION*-**

Taxpayers in Norfolk County, Mass. have paid \$28,648 for the conviction of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, it appears in the report of County Treasurer Fred C. Cobb, made public recently. This sum covers only the immediate costs of the trial -- care of the jury, guarding the court house, etc. -- but it does not take into account the cost of preparing the prosecution case. It does not include the cost of the District Attorney's office, as that is covered under other appropriations, nor the cost of the services of several police and detective forces, commonwealth experts, and other expenditures incidental to a big murder trial. A local lawyer conversant with the situation estimates that the total cost to the people of the state, were it possible to compute exactly, would mount above \$100,000.

The additional guards around the Dedham Court House, which has brought down upon the court worldwide criticism on the ground that an atmosphere prejudicial to the defendants was created, cost \$1,890. Under the head of miscellaneous are listed items totaling \$18,406.55, of which \$2,680.14 went to Chief M. G. Stewart of the Bridge-water police, for the use of his auto and other services. Stewart was an important witness against Sacco and Vanzetti.

RABBI JUDAH MAGNESS PLEADS FOR NEW TRIAL

Rabbi Dr. Judah Magnes, head of the Jewish Community in New York, denounced the Sacco Vanzetti verdict at a public meeting in Lorimer Hall, Boston, under auspices of the League for Democratic Control. With characteristic eloquence he analyzed the state of mind in Norfolk County which made impartial justice for alien radicals impossible. The men, he asserted, "were condemned before the trial began, and each day as the trial progressed the atmosphere of racial and social prejudice that had been created against them grew darker and more sinister."

He was followed by Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, who attended the trial as representative of the Federated Churches of Greater Boston. She supplemented Dr. Magnes's speech with a detailed discussion of the actual evidence, reaching the conclusion that the prosecution failed to prove the defendants guilty. Mrs. Rantoul is the granddaughter of James Russell Lowell. Another scion of a poet's house Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, presided.

"In the minds of the authorities of Dedham," Dr. Magnes said in explaining the hostility, "the Great War is still being fought. The black passions of it, the ignorance, the hatred, the malice, the suspicions, the fear, the hysterias of the Great Catastrophe still claim as their victims the Dedham authorities."

SENTIMENT FOR IMPERILED WORKERS GROWS

A growing realization of the challenge to working class solidarity and to ordinary national decency involved in the Sacco-Vanzetti case is indicated in news reaching the Boston office from all corners of the Country.

In New England, New York and its environs, Joseph M. Coldwell, the prominent Rhode Island socialist who on Christmas Day was released by President Harding from Atlanta, Ga. penitentiary where he served under the Espionage Act together with Eugene V. Debs, has held many successful meetings in behalf of the condemned. Special significance attaches to his activities because he is a personal Sacco, having been through the big Hopedale Strike of some years ago to him.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, organizer of the Workers Defense Union, has intimate story of the case to dozens of audiences all through the mid-

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REPORT MADE AT: Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar.17,1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar.16,1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: SACCO - VANZETTI MEETING, New Kensington			
FACTS DEVELOPED: AT PITTSBURGH, PA. b7c			
<p style="text-align: right;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>4/23/02</u> BY <u>SP-867</u></p> <p>Referring to Special Agent [REDACTED] report for March 15th, the following report is made by an informant who covered this meeting: [REDACTED] b2 b7c New Kensington, Pa. [REDACTED] b2 b7c Sunday, March 13th, 1922. The meeting was held at 3:00 P.M. at the new Liberty Theatre, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street. Mr. X Fragale, the banker business man at the Logan Trust Bank, Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, New Kensington, spoke about two men, Mr. Sacco and Mr. Vanzette who have been convicted of murder. Mr. Fragale said when this murder was committed those two men were 75 miles away from the place of the murder. He said we do not speak to make trouble, but for justice, as they believe those two men innocent of the crime charged against them. The next speaker was Mr. Pietro X Esteve of New York, agitator, the famous International Italian. He spoke about the trial of those two men, being convicted when they were innocent. He also said he can prove their innocence by 53 witnesses who know they are not guilty. Mr. Pietro Esteve said they were con- victed on the word of two women, Miss Mary Eva Splaine and Miss Francis Devlin, who heard the shots and went to the window to see what the trouble was, when an automobile passed, running very fast,</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		

and they said the chauffeur was Mr. Sacco, and they have the witnesses who say they saw the automobile pass, and that the man driving the car was not Sacco, but was a tall man with black hair. Mr. Esteve said they can prove that those two men were not at the place where the murder was committed. The conductor of the train and the ticket master claim no ticket was sold to them at that place, and the conductor said they were not on the train that day. He also told about Mr. Sacco, telling his boss that he had a letter from the old country telling him his mother was dead, and he was going home. His boss told him to get another man in his place before he left, so he went for his passport, and he had to bring a picture of himself. He brought a large photo. He thinks if this man Sacco was a bad man he would not have taken such a picture to them. Mr. Sacco also had \$500 in the bank at that time, and was always a steady worker. He said because they are Italians, and one is bad, they must all suffer, whether guilty or not. He also states he believes in the Italians being punished the same as anyone else when they are guilty and have done wrong. He then asked the audience to contribute all they could to help to free these two men, and see that they get justice, as they are innocent."

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-20-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-11	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b2
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: SACCO and VANZETTI Anarchist Activities. 61-126 ①			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p>Attached will be found copy of letter received from the Workers Defense Committee. While visiting the Workers Defense Union Office at Rand School, Berna Flynn informed me that the Barbers Union of Brooklyn are arranging to hold a meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti sometime in April, and that they want a Polish speaker for the meeting who can explain the cases of the two Italians.</p> <p>She further informed me that the Workers Defense Union are going to move from their present address and are now looking for a new office on account of the strike in progress at the Rand School amongst the food workers;</p> <p>[REDACTED] b2</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/1/82 BY SP-9 BJA 61-126-601</p> <p>APR 7 1922</p> <p>MAR 22 1922</p> <p>MAR 2 1922</p> <p>61-126-601</p>			
REFERENCE: 3-22-22 H	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington -3- New York -2- [REDACTED] b2 b7c		

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge L. Letherman.

REPORT MADE AT: Boston, Mass.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/21/1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/21/1922.	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: SACCO-VANZETTI CASE. b2 b7c			
FACTS DEVELOPED: [REDACTED] (Anarchist Activities) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/23/92 BY SP-8057 MAR 27 1922 INTERNATIONAL AGITATION			
<p>The international agitation in the interest of NICOLA FERDINANDO SACCO and BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI - the two Italian anarchists of the "CRONACA SOVVERSIVA" group, who were found guilty of first degree murder by the Norfolk County Superior Court at Dedham, Mass., July 14, 1921 - has lately acquired added impetus both in this country and abroad with increasing demonstrations of protest on the part of the radical press, in Italy in particular.</p> <p>Inference drawn from articles found in Italian anarchist newspapers arriving in the United States from Italy leads to the conclusion that an International Defense Committee, if such it may be termed, has been recently organized with representatives in several of the countries of Europe and South America, prominent among whom is ERASMO ABATE, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., whose official title is, "Representative of the International Committee in Italy".</p> <p>ERASMO S. ABATE, as previously reported, was the editor of the radical newspaper "LA CONQUISTA" of Philadelphia, Pa. ABATE left the United States for Italy in company with one ENRICO FERRELLI, with the evident object of resuming an intensive propaganda in that country on behalf of SACCO and VANZETTI. Although he is at present working solely for such purpose, his official address is M. S. ABATE, Vico Capesele, No. 2, Fornia, province of Caserta."</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: WASHINGTON 3, NEW YORK 1, PHILADELPHIA 1, BOSTON 2.		

b7c

3/21/1922.

It seems that since ABATE'S arrival in Italy the agitation in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti in that country has assumed larger proportions, and as said by RIZIERI FANTINI - who was also at one time a resident of this country where he was eagerly sought by the Bureau on an Immigration warrant, and who is now on the editorial staff of the Italian anarchist daily, "UMANITA' NOVA", of Rome, Italy - "the names of Sacco and Vanzetti have become the symbol and the flag of the Italian proletariat".

Items contained in the Italian anarchist newspapers disclose that the agitation is not only carried on in the industrial centers and larger Italian cities, but also in the smallest agricultural villages, which, prior to this occasion, were never visited by anarchist agitator

The Italian anarchist newspapers also disclose that in every place the subject of the day is "the Sacco-Vanzetti case". Everywhere it is referred to as "the crime committed in the United States", reference also being had to the "throwing from the window of Andrea Salsedo" in homage of whom a large anarchist group of Ancona has been named; to the "assassination of Frank Little"; to the "lynching of negroes"; to the "martyrs of Chicago", and to many other episodes circulated with the evident object of discrediting the American Government and American institutions, as well as to impress upon the Italian public opinion that "justice in America is monopolized by a bunch of assassins".

Among the many agitators chosen by the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE of Italy, meeting in "LA CASA DEL POPOLO" (the People's House of Rome, Italy, are a number of anarchists who were at one time resi-

2/21/1922.

idents of this country, from which they either were deported or fled, for similar reasons. The object of these is evident; that is to say a former resident of the United States could create a better impression upon the masses on account of his residence here.

In addition to ERASMO ABATE and RIZIERI FANTIRI, referred to above, there are found amongst these agitators in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti in Italy other individualist-anarchists whose names are familiar to the Bureau, to wit: ROBERTO ELIA, deported from New York City, who is now the editor of the anarchist publication "PANE E. LIBERTA" ("Bread and Freedom"), of Reggio Calabria; GIOBE SANCHINI, deported from New Britain, Connecticut, who is at present the editor of "LA FRUSTA" ("The Whip"), of Fano, province of Pesaro; GASPARE CANNONE, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, and Brooklyn, N. Y., who is a collaborator of "IL VESPICO ANARCHICO", of Palermo; and UBERTO POSTIGLIONE, one of the lieutenants of LUIGI GALIEANI, also sought by the Bureau and who has no definite address in Italy.

If the newspaper reports are to be believed, the great number of protest meetings held contemporaneously in many of the Italian cities and towns are numerously attended. In all instances the masses are urged by the speakers "to be ready for any event" and "to vindicate Sacco and Vanzetti in the event they are electrocuted".

The SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE in Italy is supported by various radical organizations: Anarchists, "arditi del popolo", Communists, syndicalists and republicans. Of these organizations the "arditi del popolo", the anarchists and the communists are especially bound to condemn the government of this country for the verdict of

3/21-22/1922.

guilty in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"UMANITA' NOVA", issue No. 50 for January 28, 1922, contains a condensed report of "imposing manifestations of the Roman proletariat re-affirming its decisive will to wrest the two victims (Sacco and Vanzetti) from the hands of the American executioner".

These manifestations were held contemporaneously in several sections of the city of Rome, in public squares, on February 27 last, and "in every section the manifestations obtained a great moral success. This success must be a warning for the government overseas for the reason that it may generate direct action...", "UMANITA' NOVA" comments and goes on to say: "The Italian, as well as the American government, is well aware of the innocence of our two countrymen, and must realize that if that legalized crime is committed, it will not remain unpunished. The proletariat will impart a well deserved punishment."

Subsequently, in the same newspaper is found a report of a public protest meeting held on February 17, 1922, in the Piazza (square) S. Cosimato, Rome, where ERASMO S. ABATE was the principal speaker.

ABATE opened his address by summarizing the story of LANDEU, otherwise called "BLUE BEARD", who was executed a few days previous in France, as "having been found guilty of first degree murder by twelve men, only on circumstantial and indirect evidence". He then recalled the martyrs of Chicago, Francisco Ferrer of Spain, and entered on the subject of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

"Today," he said, "in America history is repeating itself; the inquisitorial systems are reacting; the other victims are to be furn-

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ished to the executioner..."

"As the Parisian dawn greeted yesterday, in a twilight of blood the head of Landru rolled into the basket of the guillotine, so a future American dawn will assist at the electro-execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.....

"They want to kill Sacco and Vanzetti because they hate their political faith, because they want to rid themselves of two honest and tireless agitators and propagandists....What will be the verdict of the world-wide proletariat? Vanzetti, in his death cell told me before I left (the United States) that he had lost his hopes in the gown'd justice. He, as well as Sacco, has only faith in the verdict of the mob which was able in the past to save Ettore and Giovannitti, Tresca and others. Sacco's wife and children ask you, workers, to return their husband and father to them."

After this, ABATE, according to "UMANITA' NOVA", addressed a warm appeal to the masses urging them to a general strike, to a revolution, which "would not only save Sacco and Vanzetti, but would also save all other comrades locked up in the prisons of all countries".

In the same anarchist paper, there is contained a report made by RIZIERI FANTINI on an agitational tour which he undertook in the regions known under the name of "Marche" and "Romagna", respectively, where, FANTINI says: "the discontent of the masses in general, and the anarchists in particular, against the injustice which is about to occur in the United States is very pronounced".

It is well to note at this point that the two above-mentioned regions, "Marche" and "Romagna", are the most prolific centers of individualist-terrorist anarchists. At Fano, province of Pesaro, in the region of "Marche" where GIOBBE SANCHINI publishes his "LA FRUSTA" RIZIERI was listened to by over one thousand anarchists, who "seemed

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to promise and warn that if they (Sacco and Vanzetti) are not saved, they will be vindicated".

RIZIERI includes also in his report that during his tour he visited the town of Civitanova (Marche) where he met "Comrade Recchi". The attention of the Bureau is respectfully called to the fact that NICOLA RECCHI, whose name was mentioned in the investigation of the June 2nd bomb plot, was referred to by his comrades as "Marchigiano" (of the region of Marche), and it seems probable that "Comrade Recchi" mentioned by FANTINI, and NICOLA RECCHI, sought by the Bureau, are one and the same.

In reference to the concession of more time by Judge Thayer who presided at the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, for the presentation before the Superior Court of Norfolk County of additional evidence in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, "UMANITA' NOVA" of February 16, 1922, comments as follows:

"The innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti of the crime they were accused of having committed has been sufficiently demonstrated by voluminous testimonial proofs. Why are they awaiting to break the infamous frame-up? We do not criticize the work of the defense of our two innocent comrades; if they ask for more time to present their supplementary exceptions, it means that they have good reasons.

"But we want to know whether the request of additional time hides their certainty that there is nothing better to do and to hope for than to 'gain time'. Because, if such is the case, it is better to advise the proletariat of the entire world. It (the proletariat) would find something else to do."

From the above it can be easily inferred that the anarchists in Italy are impatiently awaiting the final decision of the court in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, on which decision they may base their future

March 21-22, 1922.

activities in an effort to return them to freedom.

In this country, however, it seems that the anarchists behind the movement in the interest of Sacco and Vanzetti have completely lost their hopes in the legal proceedings. This may be corroborated by the following article appearing in "IL PROLETARIO", of Chicago, Illinois, under date of March 18th current. The article is signed by "NOI" (meaning "Us") and it seems to be the production of the pen of ALDINO FELICANI, considering the style in which it is written. It reads:

"WITHOUT PITY"

"The hour in which Sacco and Vanzetti will be forced to get on the scaffold is approaching. The legal farce only helps to delay the execution for a few days. It is vain to hope for the justice of those who must say the last word on the fate of the two victims. There is no justice for those who dared to cast the malediction dictated by faith against exploitation and tyranny in the American courts. Justice is administered by the slave-dealer who disposes of it, as in the past he disposed of the servant and the slave. We must not, therefore, hope that justice will be done in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. Thayer, Katzman, and those who are behind this frame-up have clearly demonstrated that there is determination in sacrificing the two innocents. The workers who promised to wrest from the hands of the executioner the two rebels must move themselves now that there is time. The noisy protest of the social underground (the miners), where the most noble and most human sentiments are felt, must be elevated everywhere; it must be elevated against the courts of justice of America, against the American capitalists, against all the institutions of Savage America, which has elevated as a symbol of civilization and national prestige the lynching, the electric chair and the bloody rope. And the protest must be energetic and quick, and the will of the workers must be firm so as to save the hostages not only from the executioner but also to return them to the freedom from which they were subtracted by the means of a criminal conspiracy.

"To work without fear and without pity.

"NOI."

March 21-22, 1921

The history of the movement of Italian terrorists and individual anarchists contains copious evidence indicating that whenever the authorities intercepted their propaganda or convicted any of their leaders, terroristic actions ensued, in which connection are recalled the bomb explosion at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which was the result of the arrest of several Italian anarchists of the "Cronaca Sovversiva" group who took part in a free shooting against police officers of that city; the June second bomb plot, which was directed against persons active against Italian anarchists and persons implicated in their deportation and the more recent bomb explosion at the "Diana" theatre in Milan, Italy, which Italian terrorist-anarchists admit was an act of reprisal against the arrest of ERICO MALATESTA.

Based upon the history of the movement of the Italian terrorist and individualist anarchists, it is easy to deduce that acts of reprisal will result in the event of the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti. While the "organized anarchists" - those adhering to the "Italian Anarchist Union", the Communists, the Syndicalists, the "Arditi del Popolo", the marine workers of Italy - and other organized radical groups will probably promote a strike or boycott American merchandise and American steamships, the individualist anarchists will "vindicate" themselves otherwise, that is, through reprisals "against persons directly or indirectly connected with the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti", as "NOI", in an issue of "L'ARDITO DEL POPOLO", anticipated.

CLOSED.

APPROVED
SACCO AND VANZETTI
MARCH 21, 1921

b7c

ATTENTION: Mr. Hoover, - #2.

REPORT MADE AT: LOS ANGELES, CAL.	DATE WHEN MADE: March 21st	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/21/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee			<u>ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES.</u>

FACTS DEVELOPED:

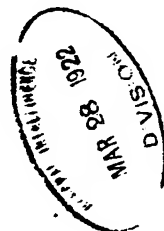
At Los Angeles, California:-

Confidential informant states that he saw a letter from MORRIS GEBELOW, Italian leader of the Sacco-Vanzetti Agitation, dated New York, February 18, 1922, to the effect that more than \$90,000.00 had been expended up to that date, in Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Agitation. He states that they are spending in excess of \$15,000 per month. How much more has been received in contributions, Gebelow does not say.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/3/82 BY SP4 elw/alm 9/12/PG
comp. # 257049

[REDACTED]

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MAR 10 1922

61-726-603

MAR 27 1922

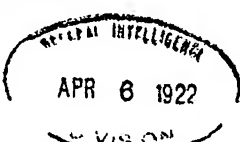



REFERENCE:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

WASH.-3; File-1

Instructions received from Agent in Charge W. C. Walker

REPORT MADE AT: Washington, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/5/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/15/22 - 4/4/22	REPORT MADE BY: b7c
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: SACCO-VANZETTI Radical Activities.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: AT WASHINGTON, D. C. 61-126 b2			
<p>Reference is made to report of Confidential informant [REDACTED] made at New York City, 3/9/22, in which it is alleged that a Committee of the Workers Defense had drawn up a set of resolutions in reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case with instructions that the same be sent to Washington, D. C., etc.</p> <p>As far as Agent is able to ascertain from under cover inquiries made among members of the Roma Lodge, Sons of Italy and the Workmen's Circle, through which agencies contributions to the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee have heretofore been made from Washington, D.C., there is no information that any such instructions have reached Washington or that there is any intention among either of these societies to take up any collections at the present time.</p> <p>This matter is always closely under observation with Agent and if any developments take place same will be promptly reported.</p> <p>Investigation continued.</p>			
<div style="text-align: center;"><div style="text-align: right;">APR 10 1922 61-126-604 RECORDED APR 6 1922</div></div> <p style="text-align: center;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/7/02 BY SP-8/MLC</p>			
REFERENCE: GFR 3/14/22	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 3 Office 1 b7c		

REPORT MADE AT: Detroit, Michigan	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/6/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/5/ 22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: SACCO-VANZETTI AGITATION.			
<div style="text-align: right;"> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/23/82 BY SP-8BJM </div>			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Detroit, Michigan.			
<p>Reference is made to my previous reports in the above stated case.</p> <p>Through confidential sources it has been learned that the Workers Defense Union, #81 East 10th Street, New York, N.Y., upon the completion of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's tour, has issued the following report:</p> <p>■ Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has just returned from a ten weeks' tour of the mid-west in behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.</p> <p>She spoke at forty-three meetings, of which six were for general amnesty and thirty-seven specifically for Sacco and Vanzetti.</p> <p>At many of the Flynn meetings, Arturo Calvani spoke in Italian. In Beuld, Illinois, they spoke in the hall of the American Legion, and in practically all of the mining camps the halls were donated by the United Mine Workers' Locals.</p> <p>In Milwaukee and Two Harbors, Minn., the socialist mayors, Hoan and Holliday, presided at the Sacco-Vanzetti meetings.</p> <p>The court houses both at Minneapolis and Taylorville, Illinois, were obtained for the meetings free of rental.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>			
<div style="text-align: center;"> RECEIVED APR 12 1922 U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE </div>	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Boston, Mass. (2)		<div style="text-align: center;"> 67-126-60 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION APR 12 1922 U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE </div>
REFERENCE: Mr. Hooyer-2			<div style="text-align: center;"> HOOPER </div>

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4/6/22

P-2

In dozens of cities and mining camps where Miss Flynn and Galvani visited, developments in the New England capital case are being watched closely, and thousands of workers stand ready to aid actively in the defense. "

As reported previously, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is the Organizer, Henry Fruchter, the Secretary and Fred Biedenkapp, the Treasurer of the Workers Defense Union.

NY File R

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 4-13-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4-6	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] b2
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: SACCO-VANZETTI Anarchist Activities. 61-126			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p>This evening went to the so called protest meeting for Sacco-Vanzetti which was to have been held under the auspices of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Makers Union, at Webster Hall, on East 11th Street. There were about 100 people at the hall when the meeting was called off owing to the small attendance, also due to the fact that the Board was holding an election today.</p> <p>It was stated that the meeting will be held in the near future and they will make arrangements to have a large attendance present at same.</p> <p>[REDACTED] b2 b7c</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/1/01 BY SP-6/BJC</p> <p>APR 23 1922</p> <p>61-126-606</p> <p>APR 15 1922</p> <p>READ</p> <p>BU</p> <p>REFERENCE:</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:</p> <p>Washington -3- New York -2-</p> <p>b2 [REDACTED] b7c</p>			

2770

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 4/23/32
CONFIDENTIAL

April 26th, 1932

APR 28 1932

DIVISION

Refer to Mr. Hoover.

Director Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

ON 6/23/32

Dear Sir:-

The memorandum quoted below came to me from a confidential source, and may be of general interest to you:-

"In re: SACCO-VANZETTI.

Emil X Coda, on his recent visit to Pittsburgh, stated that the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense, through Fred Moore, had succeeded in establishing, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, the actual perpetrators of the payroll robbery for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been convicted.

He stated that Fred Moore is desirous and insistent that he make known the names and whereabouts of these bandits, so that Sacco and Vanzetti might be released.

He said that these tactics were opposed by both Sacco and Vanzetti and by the entire Sacco-Vanzetti Defense, composed mostly of members of the Galliana Group of anarchists. They take the position that they are not police-informers in any sense of the word, and that they would not sacrifice the freedom of other men to secure the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

He said that Moore countered this position by stating that he represented not only Sacco and Vanzetti and the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, but also the subscribers to the fund that kept the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense going and that these subscribers wanted to prove beyond the peradventure of a doubt that labor leaders of working men in general can be framed on the flimsiest of evidence and the only way to prove this would be to prove that the police were persecuting these men simply because of their connection with labor.

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 28 1932

61-126-60

Director Burns,

- 2 -

4/26/22.

Moore is so insistent that his position is right that Coda told him if he did this thing he, Coda, would kill him.

He said that when he left the affair was status quo and he did not know what Moore would do about it."

Yours very truly,

R. B. Spencer

R. B. SPENCER,
Special agent in Charge.

RBS:N

2768

61-26-6

A report on the
of [illegible] clipping from "The
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and others - American
Civil Liberties Union and the Federal Council of
Churches, which may be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

COMRAD

MAY - 6 1961

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876*

61-26-608

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/20/80 BY SP-6 BJS/BJC

RECEIVED

Pittsburgh
April 25, 1932.

In re: SACCO-VANZETTI

Will Coda, on his recent visit to Pittsburgh, stated that the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense, through Fred Moore, had succeeded in establishing beyond the peradventure of a doubt, the actual perpetrators of the payroll robbery for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been convicted.

He stated that Fred Moore is desirous and insistent that he make known the names and whereabouts of these bandits, so that Sacco and Vanzetti might be released.

He said that these tactics were opposed by both Sacco and Vanzetti and by the entire Sacco-Vanzetti Defense, composed mostly of members of the Galliano Group of anarchists. They take the position that they are not police-informers in any sense of the word, and that they would not sacrifice the freedom of other men to secure the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

He said that Moore countered this position by stating that he represented not only Sacco and Vanzetti and the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, but also the subscribers to the fund that kept the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense going and that these subscribers wanted to prove beyond the peradventure of a doubt that labor leaders or working men in general can be framed on the flimsiest of evidence and the only way to prove this would be to prove that the police were persecuting these men simply because of their connection with labor.

Moore is so insistent that his position is right that Coda told him if he did this thing he, Coda, would kill him.

He said that when he left the affair was status quo and he did not know what Moore would do about it.